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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Lumber! Lumber!!
30,000 feet 3-inch Maple.
15,000 feet 3-inch Cherry.
4,000 feet 4-inch Cherry.
4,000 feet 2-inch Cherry.
At the Lumber Yard of John Heath, corner of Duquesne Way and Third street.

Something New.
Buy the Patent India Rubber Sponge; the toilet not complete without it. Sold at Jos. Flemings, 84 Market street.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead
Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any other lead in the market.
We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. 75 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

I Wish,
Says one, who has tested its merits, and who consequently speaks from personal experience, that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT might come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all tonics of the day, and is splendid as a beverage or table drink. MWS

"Astonishing but True."
That Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder is not only the *best* but the *cheapest* in market. It is entirely free from any deleterious substances, and compounded with such scrupulous exactness that the contents of each box are the same, and will produce the same results every time. It is unequaled for making biscuits, rolls, cakes, pastry, &c.—at once healthy and nutritious. Grocers everywhere keep it. MWF

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The New Secretary of the Navy.

The Cuban Envoy—The Smithson-Stanton Case—Naval Medical Bureau—Quiet Day at the White House—Tennessee Politics—Views of the President—Retrenchment—Reduction of Assessors' Allowances—The Public Debt Statement—A Reduction of Six Millions—The Colored Printer Again—First Street Railroad in South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1869.

The Navy Secretaryship.

Secretary Robeson was at the Navy Department to-day, but didn't do much business, the time being mostly occupied in receiving the heads of bureaus and other friends and officials who called. All the naval officers in the city are to formally pay their respects to him on Monday. He has taken the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Borie, who left this morning for Philadelphia, glad enough for the chance to return to private life.

The Cuban Embassador.

Senor Lemus, the Cuban envoy, is still in this city, and called at the State Department to-day, but did not see Secretary Fish. If he ever intended asking for official presentation to President Grant, he has probably learned by this time that he cannot get such an interview, for the sufficient reason that he is under indictment before one of the courts for violations of our laws and at large on bail. Caleb Cushing's legal advice probably had something to do with inducing the Spanish Minister to begin proceedings against the Cuban leaders in this country, and he is known to be sound on international law. Senor Lemus professes to believe that everything is going on well in Cuba.

The Smithson Case.

The application of Smithson, the rebel banker, of this city, for an order permitting him to overhaul certain records of the War Department, was this morning refused in the Circuit Court. The case is against Stanton, and grows out of the fact that Smithson was court martialed as a rebel spy during the war, found guilty and subjected to a long imprisonment. The suit in one form or another has been before the courts for five years, and Stanton has been thus far sustained in every point against him.

Naval Surgeon.

One of the last acts of Admiral Porter before the Secretaryship of the Navy fell to turn out Dr. Horwitz, chief of the Medical Bureau in the Navy Department, who had charge of that branch of service all through the war. Surgeon Wm. M. Wood, who was at the head of the Examining Board of the Naval Academy under Porter, gets the position thus vacated. The Admiral must have things about fixed to his notion by this time.

The White House.

Things were quiet at the White House today, and visitors were comparatively few. The Cincinnati Base Ball Club were among those that paid their respects to the President, and this was about the only thing of interest there.

The Burbridge Case.

The case of Gen. Burbridge came up again in Court here to-day, on an application for an order of arrest to send him to St. Louis for trial on an indictment heretofore found against him for bribery. The case was not finished.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1869.

Tennessee Politics.

The President's views on the political situation in Tennessee will possibly be indicated in the appointment of a Revenue Supervisor for that State in the place of Major Noah, who resigned on Friday. The Senter party out there is for the immediate enfranchisement of all disfranchised citizens, while the Stokes party is for gradual enfranchisement. Brownlow is with Senter, and now the mouth of the Democrats, and the mouth of the Democrats is with Stokes. Both parties are trying to get the influence of the administration, and the situation of things out there has been talked over in the cabinet. The fear of some persons is that the success of Senter at present will result in his throwing a good part of the State into the hands of the Democrats, and the election of A. J. to the Senate again. The new Revenue Supervisor is to be selected, not by the Commissioner, but by the Secretary of the Treasury, probably after consultation with the President.

Retrenchment.

Fifth Auditor Barnes is making a re-arrangement of affairs in his office, and will cut down expenses wherever it is possible to do so. The allowances to Assessors have lately been revised and readjusted by him, so as to make them more equitable. In a few districts, mostly in the North, allowances have been increased but the aggregate reduction throughout the Union will be forty thousand seven hundred dollars per year. The paying of double salaries, as when clerks acted in the place of the deputy, has been stopped, and some considerable reductions have also been effected in the matter of advertising. J. B. Mann, of Massachusetts, has been made chief clerk of the office, vice Smith, of Indiana, resigned.

The Public Debt Statement

For this month will not be delayed to close up the accounts of the year, but may be expected to appear on Thursday, the first of next month, as usual. It will probably show a reduction of about six millions, but the yearly statement, which will be issued toward the end of next month, after returns to Wednesday night have been received from all sources, will improve on that by at least two millions. The Secretary regards the financial situation as quite satisfactory. He has about twenty-eight millions of currency and ninety millions gold on hand.

The Printers

Who are opposed to the admission of the colored man Douglass into the Typographical Union held another meeting last night, and adopted and signed an address to the President of the National Union, reciting their grievances, and begging his interference, even to the extent of expelling the chairman of the Washington Union. If he should do this, they would apply for a new charter, and see that no one got into the new Union unless sound on the negro question.

Clerks Discharged.

A considerable number of Government clerks were discharged yesterday from various department bureaus, and there is a general understanding thoroughout the civil service that a great many letters of dismissal will be delivered next Wednesday, when the fiscal year ends. Next year's appropriations for clerical service are several hundred thousand dollars less in amount than those of the present year.

The First Street Railroad.

A gentleman just here from Wilmington, N. C., says cars will be passed on the horse railroad building there in about ten days. This is the first enterprise of the kind in that State, and is entirely due to the energy of a few of the much abused carpet-baggers.

Personal.

Among the arrivals here yesterday and today were Secretary Cox, from his home in Ohio; Congressman Farnsworth, of Illinois, and Smith, of Iowa; Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Emerson Etheridge and the rebel butcher Forrest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.

Major J. J. Nash, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of Tennessee, to-day telegraphed Commissioner Delano resigning his position. Major Nash is an active supporter of Governor Senter, and relinquishes his official position in order to take part in the Gubernatorial campaign.

Commissioner Delano to-day appointed Mr. Robert L. Brown Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and the commission was sent to the President to-day to be signed.

THE HAYTIEN MISSION.

Mr. De La Roche, the Haytien Minister, arrived from New York this morning, and had an interview with the Secretary of State.

DREDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The War Department has official informa-

tion that the steam dredge Essayons has increased the depth of the channel at Pass Plouire from fifteen to eighteen feet.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed John T. Delapaine, of New York, Secretary of Legation at Vienna; Wm. M. Wood, Surgeon United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, in place of P. F. Horwitz.

Among the clerks removed from the Loan branch of the Treasury Department this morning was J. C. Walker, formerly Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives.

REPLY OF LOPEZ TO THE ALLIES.

The text of the reply of President Lopez, of Paraguay, to the demand of the allied army that he should lay down his arms and terminate the prolonged and bloody contest, under date of May 24, is published. Lopez repels the charge that he is guilty of causing unnecessary bloodshed, because he has defended his country again at the allied assaults on her. He declares that he is now, as always has been, disposed to treat for peace on a basis equally honorable to all the belligerents, but is not disposed to hear one word as to the laying down of arms to treat for peace.

ARREST OF PRINTERS.

A meeting of printers employed in offices outside the Government Printing office was held to-night, at which the action of the National Union in the Douglass case was indorsed. An address to the officers of that body was prepared and signed by those present. It is understood that the object of this meeting was to condemn the management of the Government Printing office, and to declare that printers retaining positions therein are "rats," on the ground that they have violated the laws of the organization.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles A. Foster has been appointed Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, and Hamilton Taylor for the port of Shieldsboro, gulf coast, Mississippi. The widow of the late incumbent was an applicant for the latter place, strongly recommended by Senators Harrison and Kellogg, but it was decided by secretary Boutwell that women are not eligible to such offices.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A private letter from an eminent Englishman, standing high in the estimation of his Government, has been received in Canada, in which the writer states that Mr. Gladstone and John Bright are strong supporters of American independence. He further says the British colonies will within ten years be required to manage their affairs without recourse to the mother country.

Hiram Miller was hanged on Friday in Windsor, Vt., for the murder of Joshua G. and Abigail Going, at Sharon, in 1867. Going was a farmer and his wife, in Ascutney, Vt., July 23d, 1867.

The Wilson shipbuilding mill of the American Powder Works at South Acton, Mass., exploded Friday night. John P. Gray was terribly burned.

The wife of Hon. George W. Woodward, M. C., died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Friday morning.

Joseph Kelley, who was shot in Richmond, on Thursday evening, by Capt. Callahan, died Saturday morning. His death caused the wildest feeling, he having been held by three policemen while Callahan, who had a personal feud with him, shot him. Callahan was fined $100 and ball, was arrested. He will be tried by military commission.

The search for Col. Ryan at New York continues, but it is unavailing. Report says the District Attorney expresses a willingness to reduce the ball in the case of the other prisoners, if they will give bail. Ralph Hemmings and Samuel C. Berman, arrested Friday night, on a charge of being engaged in the expedition against Cuba, have given bail in the sum of $5,000 each, and have been remanded to jail. Marshal Butler had a long interview with Marshal Barlow Saturday, the nature of which has not transpired.

The steamer Europa, outward bound for Glasgow, ran ashore in the lower bay of New York Saturday afternoon.

The report that Gen. Alex. S. Webb had been tendered the Presidency of Columbia College, is authoritatively denied.

The Terre Haute *Daily Express* is authorized by parties prominently connected with and interested in the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, to state that there is no truth whatever in the dispatch forwarded to the Associated Press from St. Louis, to the effect that the road is to be run in the Cuban leaders in this state and terminate at Effingham. The portion of the road between Terre Haute and Effingham is now under contract and will be built with all practicable dispatch. Its early completion as certain an any future event.

In Cincinnati, on Saturday, bands of music paraded and cannons were fired all day, in consequence of the victory of the Atlantic and Great Western road. The vote for appropriation was pretty full, and is probably ten for to one against. Returns, however, from twenty-four wards, of 1,500 against the construction of the Southern Railway.

A storm swept over Western Kansas Friday night, doing considerable damage. Several bridges were washed away, and it was feared others were washed. Trains were considerably delayed a day or two in consequence.

The prospects are flattering for bountiful crops throughout Kansas.

In a suit of taxpayers against the Mayor and City Council of Nashville, Chancellor Smith Saturday rendered a decision appointing John H. Ingraham, Receiver, and ousting all the city offices. Mr. Bass is required to give bond for $200,000, which he will do to-day and enter upon the duties of the office. The appointment of a receiver is the result of peculation and fraud on the part of the city authorities, tending to bankrupt the city.

A bloody murder occurred near Sulphur Well, six miles from Louisville, on Friday. The parties to the affray were John Arnold and James Lowell. After an angry dispute, Lowell pulled out his pistol and fired twice, the ball entering Arnold's heart, producing a fatal result. Lowell has fled to parts unknown.

Lieut. H. C. Roberts, of the Saratoga, died at New York quarantine on Friday, of yellow fever. Paymaster Girard and one man are dangerously ill. No new cases are reported.

James W. Barker, formerly an earnest politician, and head of the Grand Council of the Know Nothing organization in New York State, died of paralysis, at Rahway, N. J., Saturday, aged 58.

Several wholesale liquor dealers in New York have been held to bail on a charge of neglecting to keep a book of entry of receipts and sales as required by law.

The yacht Dauntless sailed Saturday for Europe.

Miss Julia Tyler, daughter of the Ex-President, was married Saturday at the Church of the Ascension, New York, to W. H. Spencer, of Geneseo, N. Y.

Rev. J. C. Fletcher, late Secretary of Legation at the Court of Brazil, delivered a lecture Saturday night, before the Board of Trade of St. Louis, on the subject of direct trade between St. Louis and Brazil. The lecture abounded in interesting facts regarding the condition and progress of the commercial interests of Brazil, but it especially treated of the coffee trade. There are fair indications that the forty odd days' storm is at an end. Should the auguries prove correct, the prospect is that the corn crop for the season will come out all right.

On Saturday a girl named Jennie Soupes, living in Jeffersonville, Ind., was accidentally run over by a wagon and killed.

A party of twenty-five gentlemen, from among the principal men of Chicago, including several gentlemen connected with the press, are preparing to leave that city on the 9th of July, on a visit to San Francisco and a number of the principal intervening points, for the purpose of facilitating commercial intercourse between Chicago and the localities with which they are placed in communication by the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. The gentlemen expect to be absent a month.

The United States steamer Narragansett arrived at Key West yesterday, with six officers and three men sick with yellow fever, but they are all doing well. She will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., to-day.

Johanna Welch, living in the eastern part of Cincinnati, was run over by a train on the Little Miami Railroad yesterday morning and killed. The coroner's jury brought a verdict censuring the person whose duty it was to give the signal, it having been omitted.

At three o'clock yesterday morning the inward train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad struck an omnibus crossing the track at Earnest Station, shattering it beyond repair, killed the two wheel horses, seriously injured the driver but merely scratched sixteen passengers inside and one on the top of the omnibus.

CUBA.

The Late Fight at Puerto Padre.

Complete Victory for the Insurgents—Another Expedition Sails from New York.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Dispatches received to-night from Cuba give further particulars of the fight near Puerto Del Padre between the Cubans under General Marmol and the Spaniards under General Ferrera. The victory of the Cubans was complete. The Cubans captured an extensive train containing a large amount of provisions, ammunition, clothing and hospital stores. The loss of the Spaniards was over two hundred killed. A number of prisoners were captured in the fight. Information is also received that the troops which have been concentrating for some time in the Cienfuegos district, numbering over 1,800 men, have all left for "the front," and it is believed they have successfully landed.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The *Herald* states positively that a Cuban expedition of five hundred to seven hundred men left this port last night, under the command of Col. Carrier, Gen. Spear, and accompanied by Col. Carrier, Gen. Spear, of Penn., formerly Gen. Cabanas, and Col. Peters and other officers. The body of men will be known as the First New York Regiment, and were equipped and armed previous to sailing by the Junta. The rank and file embarked from Fresh Creek, Long Island, in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, Gravesend Bay, and will be put on board a vessel presumed to be the Quaker City.

The Spanish steamer Quaker City was in waiting for the expedition outside the Narrows, and the transfer of men was effected to her. Gen. Gioneonia is Commander-in-Chief. A number of officers of the late United States volunteers are in the ranks, to be appointed to positions on arrival in Cuba. The Quaker City has on board 1,000 rifles, two side, two batteries of artillery, and arms for the largest army, military equipments, and ammunition.

HAVANA, June 27.—Accounts have been received from Spanish sources of a fight between Government troops escorting a train of supplies and the rebels, on the road between Puerto del Padre and Los Tunas. The insurgents attacked the Spanish troops, and succeeded in capture the train, but were unsuccessful.

Rains are incessant in the interior, and the country is flooded.

Reports have reached Havana that expedition has landed on the south side of Azua, on the southern coast of St. Domingo, near which place he recently landed.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

Commencement Week—Interesting Literary Performances—Address to the Societies by Major Wm. Frew, of Pittsburgh, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW WILMINGTON, PA., June 23, 1869.

The flight of another year has brought us again to that eventful period in college life—commencement week. The numerous friends of Westminster have been pouring into our quiet village for the past three or four days, with the town seems inspired with new life. So strong and constant is the stream of visitors flowing hitherward, that the proprietors of the line of stages have found it profitable to run a daily conveyance to and from a stay from the station at Pulaski to New Wilmington. The weather has at last come in perfect keeping with the many things that those interested have felt fearful, from the heavy rains in the early part of the week, that we would have a wet season for the exercises. But the clouds seem to have taught a salutary lesson, not to drop "their garnered fullness down" any longer, to dampen the bright hopes and expectations of the students and friends of learning.

Since last I wrote you, Westminster College has advanced one year, not only in point of time but also materially and financially. During the past twelve months we have watched her progress, and at the close of the present collegiate year, we can say with pride, that our predictions in regard to her continued success were no idle fancies.

The report of the financial affairs of the College, as made to the Board of Trustees to-day, shows an actual *increase* in the endowment fund, after all expenses have been paid, of between *three and four thousand dollars*. What is an indication of prosperity which all the friends of the institution will hail with delight

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869.

APPEARANCES indicate a fair election in Virginia, on the 6th of next month. Gen. CASEY deals summarily with all who introduce elements of discord. He has just ordered the trial by Military Commission of a planter, who threatened to discharge his negro employees if they voted the WELLS ticket.

SLOWLY but surely the questions of independence and annexation are taking possession of the Canadian mind. The discussion of the subject first commenced in Nova Scotia, it then extended to New Brunswick, and is now the growing topic of public interest in Quebec and Montreal. A telegram announces that letters have been received in Canada from influential parties in England, standing high in the confidence of the ruling powers, stating that Mr. GLADSTONE and JOHN BRIGHT strongly urge the idea of Canadian independence, and say that the grand national, even vital, policy of England is to look to India, not Canada. Printed documents and newspapers favoring independence are openly circulated in the Dominion in great quantities.

THE New York *Tribune* of Saturday publishes thirty-eight double columns of figures giving the income returns of New York city. There are 17,919 names of citizens in the exhibit, paying taxes on incomes which range from $1 up to $3,019,218—the latter figures being the return of A. T. STEWART. There are sixty-seven persons reported with incomes of one hundred thousand dollars or over. The total incomes returned for the city exceed eighty millions of dollars. The *Tribune* advises the publication of the income returns in the great cities, that the public may have an opportunity of judging the comparative efficiency and strictness of the Assessors. It also thinks the lists will prove an excellent help to the study of *character in the truthfulness or untruthfulness* with which the returns are rendered by the tax payers. As to the merits of the law, we quote the following, which appears to be the general sentiment of the press:

"The income tax is one of the worst ever levied—inquisitorial, unequal, and offering a premium for perjury. We trust its days are nearly number ed—that it will be the very next of our burdens removed. While it stands unrepealed, however, we would have it honestly assessed, returned and collected; for its sting is sharpened by the consciousness that all those required to pay it return either no taxable income at all or far less than the true amount."

All attempts to secure the returns of incomes from the Assessor's office in this district, for publication, have failed. The department leaves the matter discretionary with the Assessor; but he declines to furnish them on the ground, we believe, that the greater portion of those making returns object to having their private business made public.

THE MONUMENT QUESTION.

The location of the Soldiers' Monument—or rather the re-location of it—is just now exciting a great deal of interest in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. A meeting was held on Saturday, in Allegheny, which was participated in by a large number of citizens, at which resolutions were adopted in opposition to the location in the Cemetery, determined on by the Board of Managers of the Monumental Association. Of course our Allegheny friends are desirous that the Monument should be placed in the public grounds they are improving so handsomely—although at the meeting in question a change of location was asked to "some site more accessible and comanding, whether it be in Pittsburgh or Allegheny." A meeting is called for this evening, at the Mayor's office in this city, to consider the question, at which we trust there will be a general attendance. The meeting is called of those opposed to the Cemetery location, but all sides should have a hearing.

The attempt to introduce in the discussion of this question the local prejudices or predilections of individuals, should be discountenanced. The monument is intended to honor the memory of the dead soldiers of Allegheny county, who lost their lives in the great rebellion. This idea is a noble one, and any attempt to belittle it, by using the monument as a means of ministering to local vanities or preindices, should be rejected. A few plain and simple rules should govern the location, and what they are may be easily ascertained by studying the location of monuments the world over. The objections to the Cemetery have been so repeatedly stated and are so well understood, that there is no great necessity to refer to them. The Cemetery is the property of a corporation, subject to such rules as its managers may adopt, and therefore in no sense suitable for a public monument. The monument is not designed to honor the memory of particular individuals, but is commemorative of the virtue and heroism of all the soldiers of Allegheny county, who lost their lives during the war. True, there are a large number of soldiers interred in the cemetery, but there is not a burial ground in the county in which the remains of some of our sleeping heroes are not deposited. Therefore no special fitness can be claimed for the location of the monument in the Cemetery, and the question resolves itself into the propriety of the location of a public memorial there, and should be determined solely by artistic reasons and the sense of the community.

We understand the ladies of the Association are not wedded to the Cemetery location, but a majority of them are decidedly opposed to its going to Allegheny City, for reasons which, we must confess, do not strike us as forcible, although they appear to be satisfactory to the ladies. If a suitable location can be procured at some commanding point in Pittsburgh, we have reason to believe, there will be a reconsideration of the action of the Association; and, in this view of the matter, it has been suggested that the subject is a proper one for action by the Councils of this city.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Dispatches by way of Brest, in France, place us in communication with the Great Eastern, having the French cable on board, up to Saturday evening. At that time there had been paid out between six and seven hundred miles of cable. The impediments had been met with, and the communication between the shore end and the mammoth steamer was perfect.

The concession for the building, laying, and working of the present cable was granted by the French Government in July, 1868, to ERLANGER of Paris. REUTER of London, and their associates. It conveyed the exclusive right to run a cable from Brest to the coast of the United States, and to work it for ten years, subject to the following conditions: No soil foreign to France or the United States to be touched by the cable in its transit; and the price of a dispatch of twenty words not to exceed $30. The capital of the company was fixed at $6,000,000, divided into 60,000 shares of $100 each. In eight days the subscription list of stock was filled by the most respectable banking houses of Europe, and shares were immediately sold in the London and Paris Exchange at a premium of two to three per cent. The want of money, therefore, has not been one of the troubles the company has had to contend with.

The route was selected after the most careful soundings under the supervision of expert scientific men, and was recommended by Sir JAMES ANDERSON, formerly of the Great Eastern, as preferable to the route adopted by the British company in laying their cable from Ireland to Placentia Bay. The length of the cable from Brest to St. Pierre, the French fishing island, at which it touches off the south coast of New Foundland, will be 2,325 miles, and from St. Pierre to Boston about 722 miles. The line will then have a total length of 3,047 miles, or nearly 1,200 miles more than the length of the Anglo-American cable.

The French island of St. Pierre, at which the cable touches, is one of a group of three islands, discovered by French mariners about the time of the settlement of Canada. They are chiefly valuable to France on account of the neighboring fisheries, immense fishing fleets being annually dispatched from France to these island and the coast of Labrador. The population of St. Pierre is between two and three thousand.

The cable constructed for the French company was made in England and is believed to be decidedly superior to the one now working across the Atlantic, in that it has greater *conductivity*. A description of it gives the annexed facts:

"The central copper coil, which is the spinal cord—the nerve along which the electric fluid is to run—is larger. It is four instead of three sizes in circumference; that is, it weighs four hundred instead of three hundred pounds to the mile. To secure insulation, the wires are imbedded in Chatterton's compound, a preparation impervious to water, and then covered with four successive layers of gutta percha. Outside of these, encasing the whole, is a spiral net of steel wires, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of Russian or Manilla hemp, saturated with a preservative compound. The entire cable, while it has the strength of an iron chain, has at the same time sufficient elasticity to yield like a rope to the variations of the ocean bed and the motions of the waves and currents.

The English company that made the cable also contracted to lay it. So the French cable made by Englishmen is being let down from English vessels. It is expected the Great Eastern will reach St. Pierre in eighteen days from Brest, or about the 7th of July. She will immediately return to England, and the work of laying the cable from St. Pierre to Boston will be confided to a steamer of much smaller dimensions. The latter half of next month, if no unforseen accident occurs, will witness the new line in successful operation.

THE introduction of the Temperance question into politics, we conceive, has never been attended by results at all beneficial to the growth and progress of a cause which all good citizens must have at heart. A review of the events of the past twelve or fifteen years, should satisfy every candid mind on this point. More good has been effected by the agencies of moral suasion, aided by legislation regulating the evil—on the wisdom and expediency of which there is very little difference of opinion—than has ever been accomplished by thrusting the question into the political arena, and making it the sport and game of designing politicians. The lessons of the past, however, as to have been effaced from the minds of over-zealous friends of total prohibition, and a call has been issued for a national temperance convention, to meet at Chicago on Wednesday, September 1. This is supplemented by calls for State Conventions in a number of States, and there appears to be a general move "all along the lines," for a new political issue in the shape of a prohibitory liquor law. The call for the convention at Chicago declares that—

"The distinctive political issues that have for years past interested the American people are now comparatively unimportant or fully settled, and in this aspect *no time is auspicious for a decided and practical effort to overcome the dread power of the liquor trade.*"

The object of the convention is called for the avowed object of "organizing for distinct political action for temperance." "The duties connected with home, religion, and public peace," the call asserts, "demand that old political ties and associations shall be sundered, and a distinct political party, with prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as the most prominent feature, should be organized."

GENERLA POLITICS.

Governor Chamberlain, renominated by the Republicans of Maine for Governor on Thursday last, received in Convention 494 votes, to 375 for Sidney Perham, and 36 scattering. Mr. Perham was strongly urged by the extreme liquor prohibitionists; and it has been intimated that a few discontented temperance men may nominate and run a candidate of their own. But as the Republican Convention which renominated Governor Chamberlain indorsed prohibition, *if a probable fact, practical temperance voters* will see the propriety of casting their ballots where they will most effectually tell in favor of the great object they have in view.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives have adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, by a vote of 183 to 130.

The *Women's Advocate* for July contains a well-reasoned article by Wendell Phillips in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Certain agitators oppose the amendment because it does not grant suffrage for women, and because it does not grant this they would deny suffrage to the negro. The point of Mr. Phillips's argument—and it is a strong one—is, "when you recollect how amazing in her old youth, take it though it may not be all you desire." Mr. Phillips concludes as follows:

Let no one then believe that the only way to improve the world is to do everything at once—"I shall never get the ton of bricks built by simply adding my say is to wait till I can heap the whole way at once. Let each one do what he can, and he shall see lights fill I get mine. The true reformer will say, 'I will work as well as I can for the present, and the world is ready to recognize them. Thus, and thus only will every one place on the long nearer to the recognition of its own. 'First the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear.'"

The Savannah *Republican* is well pleased with the suggestion that Southern States go outside of their own limits for Senators and Representatives. It says it would greatly prefer to see Georgia represented in the Senate by such men as Doolittle, Pendleton or Dixon, than to see anybody else has elected or is likely to elect from within her own borders. But suppose the *Republican* and its friends have not votes enough to elect them?

The Ohio Republican State Central Committee has organized by electing Gen. J. S. Robinson, of Kenton, Chairman, and Capt. Rodney Foos, Secretary. The Committee then selected the following Executive Committee: Hon. R. D. Harrison, of Cincinnati, Chairman; Secretary, S. S. Warner, Treasurer; ex-Governor Dennison, E. T. Hall, J. G. Howard, and Col. W. R. Thrall. The members of the Committee have had much experience in State politics, and are earnest workers.

Information from the Carolinas and Virginia describe the efforts of Chief Justice Chase to establish a new political party in the South for the covert purpose of securing himself the Conservative or Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1872. The Wells Republicans in Virginia are particularly earnest in the denunciation of his course in that State, and charge him with having used his influence against Governor Pierpont. They state he has been constantly surrounded by the most bitter rebels and disaffected Republicans, and has failed to recognize the existence of any political organization except that which supports Wells for Governor.

The delegates from Jefferson county, Ohio, to the Democratic State Convention are instructed to support Hon. Geo. W. Morgan, of Steubenville, as candidate for Governor.

The Chairman of the Virginia Conservative Committee advises that barbecues with mass meetings be held throughout the State on the 5th of July, that neighbors may meet neighbors in the Old Virginia hearty way, and pledge themselves to each other, that with zeal, energy and determination, they will labor until after the election for the election of their candidate.

The Democrats of the Third District of Alabama finding themselves nearly all ineligible to Congress because of having afforded aid and comfort to the rebellion, looked about and found one Col. Parkinson, who went down from the North in 1865, and settled in their district to make money by work. As he is with them in heart and vote, while he can take the iron clad oath they can't, they nominated him for Congress, and will elect him if they can. That's what we call practical. We see a man isn't a "carpet bagger" because he came from the North, unless he is a Republican.

THE New Yorkers, having discovered that the Boston Jubilee was a great success despite their efforts to smash it down, are now talking about getting up a bigger jubilee in their city. The New York *Telegram* says:

"Already we understand the Philharmonic Society is moving in the matter. At a recent meeting it was resolved next year to have in this city a musical jubilee which will completely overshadow the recent event in the Hub. The services of Sir Michael Costa will be secured for the occasion. Henry Ward Beecher Jubilee has already borne good fruit. We can raise twenty thousand trained singers here and an appropriate orchestra. Costa is the first conductor in the world. Boreali is the second. Let the Philharmonic, no matter what the number may be, let us, then, abandon all these little petty jealousies and brags, at the festival of Gilmore, and show Boston that we can do even better."

AN attempt is in progress in England to obtain the passage of a bill providing for the opening of the British Museum and other like places of amusement on Sundays, and the other day a meeting of Parliament presented a petition praying for this boon, signed by 40,000 artisans of London. He was somewhat taken aback when another member arose and said that he had proof that a certain agency firm had forged the names of 8,000 persons to this petition; but, in his turn, was dumbfounded when a third member showed that the same firm had been employed by the Lord's Day Observance Association to forge 10,000 fictitious signatures to a remonstrance against the proposed measure.

THE construction of a ship canal from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, it is asserted, would diminish the port charges, in pilotage and towage alone, by the sum of $1,800, on a vessel of one thousand tons burden. At present it costs $2,555 to bring a vessel of that size from the mouth of the Mississippi to New Orleans. The charges to bring a vessel of one thousand tons burden from the ocean to the wharves amount to $570 at Boston and $676 at New York. It is argued, therefore, that a ship canal at New Orleans would place that city on an equality with Northern cities.

THE population of Great Britain on June 1st, 1869, according to the estimates of the Registrar General, amounts to 31,615,234 souls, or, excluding the army, navy and merchant service, and including only the persons actually in the United Kingdom, 30,621,431—namely, 21,569,607 in England and Wales, 3,205,481 in Scotland, and 5,546,343 in Ireland. This is an increase of 246,844 as compared with the numbers in the United Kingdom in the middle of the year 1868—namely, an increase of 220,230 in England, 17,356 in Scotland, and 3,058 in Ireland.

LEGISLATION grows, more and more, to be a long-winded business. The General Court of Massachusetts has just adjourned after a session of one hundred and seventy days—"the longest on record, and five days longer than the session of last year." Here are nearly six months of time expended in making laws *—i.e.*, the State, for about half the time is engaged in amending old enactments and manufacturing new ones.

A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, it is reported, has recently been established in Berlin, for the purpose of educating clergymen and teachers to accompany the Prussian emigrants to the United States. The number of emigrants from Germany has been so large for the last few years that great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining educated pastors for the colonies, and this institution has been established to supply the want. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

THE Chicago papers assert that iron can be manufactured in that city at very low rates. Lake Superior pig iron, it is asserted, can be procured at Chicago at $18 a ton, and Indiana coal at $2 a ton. From these facts, it is argued, smelting furnaces should be established in Illinois and Indiana. The coal is reported to be free from sulphur, and of good quality.

A LAND suit has just been decided in a Chicago court by which ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, comes in for a share of a million of dollars. This is better than the Presidency. While the money is sure to make friends the Presidency is sure to make enemies.

THE CABINET.

The New Secretary of the Navy—Correspondence Between Mr. Borie and the President—How the Appointment was Managed.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

At an early hour on Friday morning, last Mr. A. E. Borie sent the following letter to the President:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

To the President:

SIR—Owing to continued ill health and the demands of my private business upon me, I regret that I am compelled to tender you my resignation as Secretary of the Navy. In doing so, permit me to express my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which you have honored me during the brief period of our official intercourse. With earnest hopes and wishes for the entire success of your administration, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

The matter seems to have been understood between them, for in a short time the President returned the following note, signifying his acceptance of the resignation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR—Your note of this date, tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Navy, is received and your resignation is accepted. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

The Hon. George M. Robeson is a son of Judge Wm. P. Robeson, of Warren county, N. J., who was a leading Whig, and is now prominently connected with the politics of the State. Mr. Robeson entered Princeton College in 1844, and upon graduating in 1847 entered the law office of Chief Justice Hornblower, at Newark. Upon concluding his legal studies in 1850 he was associated for a time in the practice of his profession with the Hon. A. O. M. Remington. Subsequently removing to Camden, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for that county in 1856, upon the election of Mr. Frelinghuysen as Senator, in 1857, Mr. Robeson was appointed Attorney General of the State by Governor Ward, which position he has held until the present time. He is about forty-one years of age, and justly holds a high rank in his profession. To his fine legal qualifications he unites a general knowledge and practical ability which give promise of efficiency and usefulness in his new position. Mr. Robeson is a strong and decided Republican, and has been earnest and active in the support of his principles. On all questions of national policy he is in entire accord with the party which supported the election of General Grant. It is a curious coincidence that the only position ever held in the Cabinet by a citizen of New Jersey has been that of Secretary of the Navy. In 1828 Samuel L. Southard was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Monroe, and he continued in that position during the entire administration of John Quincy Adams; in 1834 Mahlon Dickerson was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Jackson, and he continued in the Cabinet of Mr. Van Buren for more than a year.

THE GOSSIPS OF THE CORRESPONDENTS.

The New York *Herald* correspondent telegraphed on Friday evening: Mr. Robeson, arrived here this afternoon and drove, in company with Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, on his appearance at the Navy Department about eleven o'clock. He found Mr. Borie awaiting him, and after a short interview between the outgoing and incoming Secretary and Admiral Porter, the heads of bureaus in the department were summoned to the Secretary's room, where they were severally introduced to their new chief. With the single exception of Admiral Porter, this was the first intimation any one in the department had of the appointment of Mr. Robeson. After the ceremony of introduction the heads of bureaus retired, and Mr. Borie, Mr. Robeson and Admiral Porter, once again alone, Mr. Borie made some general observations about the work of the department and the duties and labors of the new chief, adding that he had been greatly aided by Admiral Porter. Admiral Porter, also, understood everything about the department and was a most efficient assistant.

"I want it understood that you are to remain here," said the new Secretary, addressing Admiral Porter.

"That depends altogether upon the President," replied the blunt old Admiral.

"Well," said Secretary Robeson, with a knowing smile, "I think there will be no difficulty about that."

About twelve o'clock Mr. Borie accompanied Secretary Robeson to the White House, where the oath of office was administered by Judge Fisher, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Robeson went into Cabinet council for the first time. The President and the Secretary of the Navy have arranged their business with the utmost secrecy. It appears that not a single member of the Cabinet was aware of the change until the new Secretary made his appearance at the Cabinet meeting. "I wondered what we were waiting for," Secretary Rawlins remarked afterwards to a friend. Secretary Boutwell is in his office at the Treasury Department to the White House to attend the Cabinet meeting, next your correspondent, who gave him the news. "I never heard of it," said the Secretary, as he hurried along. It appears that Boutwell had been ordered for some time past to lay down the robes of office. He is not over anxious to shed them himself, and it is whispered that while he was perfectly willing that Admiral Porter should run the Navy Department, he was not over pleased that the public press should give Porter the credit for the Borie Ring. Though never here as a man of much force or ability, was nevertheless considered a good fellow, and had made many friends. He was famous for his good dinners, the rare quality of his wines and cigars, both of which he imports for his own private use. The President, it seems, met Mr. Robeson, the new Secretary, for the first time at West Point during his recent visit there. At that time he was on the lookout for a new Secretary of the Navy, and took a fancy to Mr. Robeson. On Wednesday, a week ago, the President sent for Mr. Borie, son offering him Borie's place. Mr. Robeson took a week to consider the matter, and finally signified his acceptance in a letter received by the President last Wednesday. The new Secretary is the best looking man in the Cabinet. He is quite large, with a florid complexion, and about forty-five years of age.

PERSONAL.

In the new book entitled "Admiral Farragut's Flag Aboard," the writer says "that on the day preceding his departure from London, when Her Grace, the Duchess of Somerset, had earnestly entreating him to dine with her for the fourth time on the morrow, gratified with her appreciation of manner, he grasped both hands with both of his own and exclaimed, 'But, my dear Fellow, it is impossible!' The Duchess was delighted with the term of endearment, claimed it as a legacy from Admiral Farragut, and relates it with the liveliest pleasure."

The following anecdote is told in Herr Hesekiel's life of Bismarck, the second volume of which has just appeared at Leipsic: Hearing a guest in a tavern speak insultingly of a member of the royal family, Bismarck sprang to his feet, and exclaimed, "Sir, in the room of Ifyou have not left it before this glass is empty I will break it over your head!" Of course there was an uproar. All the guests rose and began shouting and gesticulating. But Bismarck calmly emptied his glass, and then smashed it on the offender's head with such a hearty will that the glass was in shivers, and the head was left bowling. A deep silence followed, in the midst of which the voice of Bismarck was heard asking unconcernedly, "Waiter, what does the broken glass cost?" General applause drowned the answer.

The executors of the late James Guthrie, of Louisville, have made a partial return to the United States Assessor, from which it appears that Mr. Guthrie died possessed of nearly $650,000 worth of personal property, besides a large amount of valuable real estate, including three whole squares and several lots in the city of Louisville, and over 17,000 acres of land in Texas.

Mr. C. G. Pearce, who a little while ago bought the steamer Lee and put her on the route between Cincinnati and Covington for $10,000, has just deeded it to the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge Company for the consideration of $1.

The President has directed the selection of Cogswell's full-length portrait of President Lincoln, authorized by the Miscellaneous Appropriation act of March last, to be placed in the Executive Mansion. The competitors for the appropriation of $3,000 were Cogswell and Healy, both Chicago artists. Healy presented a very good picture of Mr. Lincoln, in a favorite sitting position, which struck many as very natural and lifelike, but Cogswell's portrait, besides being full length, was so much the superior in the facial lines and in form, that the most always worn by the late President, that it easily carried off the prize.

Sir Duncan Stewart, elder brother of the Premier, was one of a delegation who waited upon the Earl of Derby to urge the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church bill. He represented the Scotch constitutionalists.

Miss Amanda Craig, the heroine of the $100,000 breach of promise case, has returned to her home in Newport, Kentucky, and is an applicant for reappointment to her old position as teacher in the public schools, on a salary of $800 per annum.

Gen. Badeau, Assistant Secretary of Legation in London, was introduced at the Queen's levee, held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty, by Mr. Moran. Mr. Motley had not yet been introduced at Court, in consequence of the Queen's absence, and Badeau could not afford to wait. He wore the full uniform of a Brigadier General on the occasion.

At a recent meeting of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, a communication was received from Dr. Schoppe, recently convicted of murder in the first degree at Carlisle, Pa., in causing the death of Miss Steinnecke, of Baltimore, by giving prussic acid. He gives the notes of the case for which he is convicted, and asks for an expression of opinion, probably to be used (if favorable) with an application for pardon. After a long discussion, in which it was urged that the communication contained too vague a description of the case, the secretary was directed to simply acknowledge its receipt.

That prince of spiritualistic humbugs, Mumler, having been thoroughly exposed before the Courts of New York, has given up picture-taking and has vanished from the Metropolis. He now appears in the *role* of an itinerant lecturer, "going about and seeking whom he may devour." He harangues his audiences for an hour or more on the mysteries of the "Summer Land," and then opens a valise and deals out his trashy pictures at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

Very many *distingues* are expected at Long Branch this season. President Grant and family will be at the Mansion House for some time during July; General McClellan has rented a cottage, and General Meade and Mr. George Peabody will be the guests of Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

As Grant was driving to the ferry in New York, Thursday, he was recognized by the driver of a car, who shouted at the top of his voice, "Dey'on mudted the dhrop o' wather I gave'ye, forsint the stubed poines at Shpotsylvania Court House!"

General Sherman has ordered the discharge of Private Cavanagh, of Company K, Seventh Regulars, "for utter worthlessness."

Nilsson is receiving up-most elaborately and enthusiastically by the London press generally. There seems to be a determination to make another Jenny Lind of her. Her reputation, whether deserved or not, is beginning to overshadow that of Adelina Patti. The latest sensation described her voice as "a pure soprano sforzato, bright and tender as a May morning, and clear and limpid as a stream."

A curious marriage took place at Greenville, S. C., June 15. The parties were engaged in Ireland nearly forty years ago. The lady came to America. The gentleman entered the British army and was a soldier twenty-one years; has been in every part of the globe; has spent some years in Montana Territory, and last month left there and arrived at Greenville, June 11, claimed his affianced and was married. It is a remarkable instance of early, constant and successful love.

Ferdinand, the ex-King of Portugal, is not morganatically married to Fanny Elsler, as has been reported, but to Mademoiselle Elise Hensler, formerly an opera singer. This lady is reported to be highly accomplished, and has always enjoyed a high reputation for purity of character. A morganatic marriage only differs from the usual ceremony by the fact that the children do not inherit any right to assume the throne which may descend to the noble parent.

THROUGH TO THE PACIFIC.

The Highest Railway Point in the World—Coal—The Chinamen—How the Bond is Constructed—Across the Sierra Nevadas and Down to Sacramento—Mountain Scenery.

Although a great deal has been written about the Pacific Railroads, Union and Central, the subject has not yet been thoroughly written up in a journalistic sense. That is, we hear much of the magnitude of the undertaking but very little of the operations of the road, or the comfort with which travelers can be carried over it. There is an immense amount of generalizing wasted on the subject, but we only get a minimum of particularizing. A. D Richardson, who had a large and varied experience at the West, is laboring to supply this deficiency for the New York *Tribune*, and we reproduce below much of the more important facts contained in his letter:

THE HIGHEST RAILWAY POINT IN THE WORLD.

From Cheyenne I came to Sherman, 33 miles west, up the first heavy grade upon the road—96 feet to the mile. All around are bare mountain tops. The scanty herbage is bright-green; the blue lungwort and yellow Arkansas wallflowers in clusters as large as the palm of the hand or the crown of a hat. Granite bowlders of gray and brown, spotted with yellow moss, are scattered here and there. One near the summit is fifty feet high, and shelters the cattle of a ranchman, who has fenced in a little space beside it.

Sherman is the highest railway point in the world—8,240 feet above the sea. Still, it is on the backbone of the Rocky Mountains, but only of the Black Hills, an outlying eastern range. The continental divide is 240 miles further west and 1,000 feet lower. Sherman is in Evans's Pass, which bears the name of its discoverer. He was one of many martyrs to this great work—a Union Pacific Surveyor, killed by the Indians. The pass is in no sense a gorge or canyon—but looks, topographically, like a vast rolling prairie disfigured by rocks and strewn by a gentle ascent to the higher distant mountains on the north and south and side-hill cedar peak and pyramids as fanciful as lists depict, but only low, irregular, broken ridges.

Sherman has half a dozen dwellings. The landlord of the little tavern told me that water thrown upon his porch at midnight, any night in the year, would freeze before morning. Like other desert stations, it has a wind mill some twenty-feet in diameter, which pumps water up from a spring into a high tank beside the track. The tank holds 50,000 gallons; the pump will fill it in ten hours. When it is full, the water lifts a little float that pulls a wire; the wire shuts up the sails of the wind mill, a dozen yards away, and it instantly stops. When the tank gets nearly empty, the action of another float opens the sails, and the wind mill starts again. The cost of the ingenious apparatus all set is about $1,000. It might be used to great advantage for irrigation.

COAL ON THE RAILROAD.

Our train was heavy and late, so we ran often forty miles an hour, and made up two hours during the night. The sleeping car, though gliding with perfect smoothness, swayed a good deal in passing around curves. Morning found us on the great coal belt of the Wyoming and Utah, which is three hundred and fifty miles wide and runs from British America down to New Mexico. The Northern and the Southern Pacific roads of the future will both cross it.

On the Union Pacific coal is now mined at half a dozen points. Cheyenne, 62 miles from Omaha, being the most eastern, and Echo, 337 miles from Carbon, the most western. The veins range in thickness from a few inches to twenty-four feet. Five hundred miners are employed, and they take out some 600 tons daily. At Carbon, Black Buttes, Point of Rocks and other stations horizontal shafts penetrate the hillsides and bring the coal to the level of the main track. It is brown coal, somewhat of the nature of lignite—soft, easily lighted, burning with a clear blaze, and leaving no clinker whatever. It is liked greatly both for steam engines and dwellings. Loaded upon cars, it costs the company about $4 per ton. They can and will deliver it at Omaha for less than $11, while Iowa coal, though of an inferior quality, is sold there for $8. But this discovery was a fortunate one. The best piece of fortune that happened to them. Not only does it supply a burning fuel, but it will also have to supply the Central Pacific, which is awfully short of fuel, in mining parlance, it is the "biggest thing yet"—a richer possession than the White Pine silver veins or the Sweetwater gold placers.

THE CORRESPONDENT'S JUDGMENT AS TO THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

1. From Omaha to Piedmont, 930 miles, it is without exception one of the very best roads in the United States—smoother than those from Chicago to Omaha, and capable of being run forty miles an hour without the least difficulty.

2. Between Piedmont and Promontory, 55 miles, there is some very rough track—thirty or forty miles in all—which was laid during the winter. But the company have a heavy force putting in Blow's Dixon, where there were temporary bridges, replacing trestle work by solid embankments, removing the soft sandstone which was very hard when taken from the ground, but which softened and crumbled after a few months in the air, and substituting a quality which plays no such tricks. By autumn the rough spots shall disappear.

3. Over all the sleeping car will find the road entirely comfortable, and in spite of rough places, passenger trains run 215 miles per hour, from end to end, including all stoppages—a rate of speed which is very high.

4. The best farms I saw from the road in the United States. Up to May 1 it had carried 31,000 passengers, equal to 25,000 each for one mile, and yet in spite of the confusion arising from construction trains, and the shipping of material to the end of the track, not one passenger has been maimed, and not one is known to have left the road or its employés.

PROMONTORY CITY POINT.

Promontory is neither city nor solitude, neither camp nor settlement. It is bivouac without comfort. It is delay without rest. It is sun-dried bricks, and sky-hail and rain-drops. It is vile whisky, vile cigars, petty gambling, and vaster newspapers at twenty-five cents apiece. It would drive a morbid mind to suicide. It is a thirty days' lease to the devil, and, sans trees, sans water, sans comfort, sans everything.

CHINAMEN.

We passed hosts of Chinamen, shortening curves and ballasting the track. Nearly one hundred are still employed in perfecting the road. They are all young and their faces look singularly quick and intelligent. A few wear basket hats; but all have substituted leather for their own shoes and adopted pantaloons and blouses. They receive $35 per month (gold) and board themselves. Of this they save from $20 to $25. The Union Pacific Company, which is paying its laborers $2 per day currency, is about to employ the Chinese along its entire line. They are tractable, patient and industrious. They do not get drunk, nor stir up fights and riots.

ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

For the last night (the fifth since leaving Omaha) we go to bed in the sleeping car. At dark the air is sultry; but we begin to ascend; before midnight we call for blankets. At daybreak we wake among snow sheds, and pass snow drifts, with Donner Lake, cool, blue and sparkling, on our left. Adieu to the desert! Hail to the Sierras! Were ever these pines, and spruces, and firs, so darkly green before, or the mosses upon their trunks so brightly yellow, or the tumbling waters of such foamy whiteness? Were ever the rocks covered with vast and threatening, or the chasms below so deep to our straining eyes?

Over the summit we go, and down the western slope—through Nevada Tunnel, and past twenty miles of snow sheds. At the most exposed points the roof and sides are solidly and firmly bolted into granite. They have worked so well that nearly twenty miles more are to be added. In nothing have the Central Pacific people shown greater energy than in dealing with the snow, which falls here during an average winter to the depth of nearly fifty feet. A year ago last winter they had forty-five feet of snow upon this track; hundreds of Chinamen with shovels were helping a snow plow three times as high as a tall man, and driven by ten heavy locomotives) to fight its slow way through it.

Avalanches here never sweep the ground clean as among the Alps. The first snow falls, and a few sunny days and freezing nights intervene, when low, soft clouds, laden with fleece, begin to slide and roll down upon it. A ball will start as large as a load of hay, then break into fifty other balls, each one of which grows and breaks in turn. They carry an incredible depth, and the sheds are a great success. Economically, they are a great nuisance. Again and again, as one is enjoying the grandest scenery upon the continent, the train plunges into a long, dark chamber, and the view is broken. By the direction of Gov. Stanford, engineer and millionaire, aided upon this road, it costs the company about $4 per ton. They can and will deliver it at Omaha for less than $11, while Iowa coal, though of an inferior quality, is sold there for $8. But this discovery was a fortunate one. The best piece of fortune that happened to them. Not only does it supply a burning fuel, but it will also have to supply the Central Pacific, which is awfully short of fuel, in mining parlance, it is the "biggest thing yet"—a richer possession than the White Pine silver veins or the Sweetwater gold placers.

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For the last night (the fifth since leaving Omaha) we go to bed in the sleeping car. At dark the air is sultry; but we begin to ascend; before midnight we call for blankets. At daybreak we wake among snow sheds, and pass snow drifts, with Donner Lake, cool, blue and sparkling, on our left. Adieu to the desert! Hail to the Sierras! Were ever these pines, and spruces, and firs, so darkly green before, or the mosses upon their trunks so brightly yellow, or the tumbling waters of such foamy whiteness? Were ever the rocks covered with vast and threatening, or the chasms below so deep to our straining eyes?

Over the summit we go, and down the western slope—through Nevada Tunnel, and past twenty miles of snow sheds. At the most exposed points the roof and sides are solidly and firmly bolted into granite. They have worked so well that nearly twenty miles more are to be added. In nothing have the Central Pacific people shown greater energy than in dealing with the snow, which falls here during an average winter to the depth of nearly fifty feet. A year ago last winter they had forty-five feet of snow upon this track; hundreds of Chinamen with shovels were helping a snow plow three times as high as a tall man, and driven by ten heavy locomotives) to fight its slow way through it.

Avalanches here never sweep the ground clean as among the Alps. The first snow falls, and a few sunny days and freezing nights intervene, when low, soft clouds, laden with fleece, begin to slide and roll down upon it. A ball will start as large as a load of hay, then break into fifty other balls, each one of which grows and breaks in turn. They carry an incredible depth, and the sheds are a great success. Economically, the sheds are a great nuisance. Again and again, as one is enjoying the grandest scenery upon the continent, the train plunges into a long, dark chamber, and the view is broken. By the direction of Gov. Stanford, engineer and millionaire, aided upon this road, it costs the company about $4 per ton. They can and will deliver it at Omaha for less than $11, while Iowa coal, though of an inferior quality, is sold there for $8. But this discovery was a fortunate one. The best piece of fortune that happened to them. Not only does it supply a burning fuel, but it will also have to supply the Central Pacific, which is awfully short of fuel, in mining parlance, it is the "biggest thing yet"—a richer possession than the White Pine silver veins or the Sweetwater gold placers.

THE CORRESPONDENT'S JUDGMENT AS TO THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

1. From Omaha to Piedmont, 930 miles, it is without exception one of the very best roads in the United States—smoother than those from Chicago to Omaha, and capable of being run forty miles an hour without the least difficulty.

2. Between Piedmont and Promontory, 55 miles, there is some very r

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 26, 1869.

The local money market during the past week has been comparatively free from stringency, and borrowers have had their wants supplied on a more liberal scale than usual.

In New York the week closes with a decidedly more settled feeling in money. The drain into the Treasury has evidently ceased; the currency balance was yesterday reported at $26,000,000, which is precisely the amount at which it stood one week previous. The banks are satisfied that the drain westward has also ceased, and now anticipate an early return of money from that quarter. The advance of ½ per cent. in New York exchange at New Orleans, which yesterday appeared doubtful, is confirmed by this morning's quotations; so that we are apparently on the eve of receipts of currency from that section. Extremes in the money market are always followed by reactions in the opposite direction, and following this rule, it is reasonable to expect a comparatively easy market next month.

—In sympathy with the easier feeling in money there is a freer speculative demand for gold. The advanced rates of foreign exchange, accompanied with the shipment of $357,999 specie by to-day's steamer, and the expectation of heavy foreign remittances early in July, have encouraged this feeling; the result being that the price has ranged between 137¾ and 137⅝. The carrying rate for gold has been mainly flat 8 cents.

—The bond market shows a decided firmness and a general advance in prices, especially on the new bonds. The supply in the market appears to be quite light and in few hands, the purchases of the Treasury having exceeded the supply coming in the market under the pressure in money. The Currency Sixes are especially firm, it being expected that at their present low figures they will be in special demand for the investment of July interest.

—The speculative feeling in railroad stocks continues to gather strength, in sympathy with the more settled tone of the money market and the movements in certain leading shares. The Vanderbilt stocks still lead the market. There is considerable buying of New York Central and Hudson River upon reports relative to the consolidation of the roads. Lake Shore is sold up to 105, and New York Central to 194. Rock Island also shows considerable firmness, advancing from 115 to 117. Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the St. Paul stocks are active and higher.

The express stocks continue active, under the completion of new arrangements between the companies relative to rates and rates, but have not maintained the extreme advance of yesterday.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 28, 1869.	10 00 A. M.	10 30 A. M.	11 30 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.
New York Central	194½	194½	194⅝	194⅝	194⅝	
Hudson River		144½		145		
Harlem		145		145		
Reading	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Michigan Southern		106¼		106¼	106¼	106¼
Michigan Southern guaranteed	106½		106½			
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107	106¾	107	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
Fort Wayne	107	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	83	83	83	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Cleveland and Toledo						
Rock Island	119¼	119¼	119¼	119	119	
Toledo and Wabash		72¾		72¾		
Toledo and Wabash preferred						
Chicago and Alton		78¾		78¾		78¾
St. Paul		87¾		87¾		87¾
St. Paul preferred		92		92		
Ohio and Mississippi		32¾		32¾		
Pacific Mail		39½		39		39
Western Union Telegraph		33¾		33¾		33¾
Adams Express		62¾		62¾		62¾
Merchants Union Express		24		24		24
American M. U. Express		31¾		32		32
Wells, Fargo Express		32¾		32¾		32¾
United States Express		43		43		43
Gold	137¾	137⅝	137⅝	137¾	137¾	137¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	194½	194⅝	⅛	
Hudson River	145¾	145¾	⅛	
Harlem	145	145		
Reading	98¾	98¾		¼
Mich. Central	104	104	¼	
Mich. Southern	106¾	106¾		⅛
Illinois Central	141			
Cleve. and Pitts	106¾	107	¼	
Fort Wayne	107¼	106¾		⅛
Chicago and North.	83	83		
do preferred	90¾	90¾		⅛
Cleve and Toledo				
Rock Island	119	119		¼
Tol. and Wabash	72	72		
do preferred	80½			
Chicago and Alton	78¾	78¾		
St. Paul	87¾	87¾		
do preferred	92	92		
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	39¾	39		¾
Western U. Tel	33¾	33¾		
Adams Express	62¾	62¾		
Merch U. Ex	25	24		1
American M. U. Ex	32	32¼	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	32	32¾	¼	
United States Ex	43	43		

—We insert the following section from the law regulating the payment of notes, &c., during holidays in this State. The item copied from the *Bankers' Manual*, which was inserted in this column in Saturday's issue, relates to New York instead of Pennsylvania.

"Payment of all notes, checks, bills of exchange or other instruments negotiable by the laws of the Commonwealth, and becoming payable on Christmas day, or the first day of January, the 4th of July, and 22d day of February, or any other day fixed upon by law, or by the proclamation of the Governor of this Commonwealth, as a day of general thanksgiving, or for the general cessation of business in any year, shall be deemed to become due on the secular day next preceding the aforementioned days, respectively, on which said secular days demand of payment may be made, and in case of non-payment or dishonor of the same, protest may be made and notice given in the same manner as if such notes, checks, bills of exchange or other instruments fell due on the day of such demand, and the rights and liabilities of all parties concerned therein shall be the same as in other cases of like instruments legally proceeded with. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to render void any demand, notice or protest made or given as heretofore at the option of the holder; nor shall the same be so construed as to vary the rights or liabilities of the parties to any such instruments heretofore executed."

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The financial agents of the State of Tennessee in this city have been advised by the State Comptroller that the July interest upon its bonds will not be paid on July 1. We are not aware whether this notification is to be construed as implying that the interest is to be entirely passed, or that its payment is only temporarily postponed until arrangements can be made for borrowing the means.

In State bonds, new Tennessees pre-eminently took the lead, having reached from 56½ yesterday to 60, the old bonds being weak at 62¾.

—The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in June:

1869	$90,802
1868	81,012
Increase	$9,791

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the third week in June:

1869	$286,732
1868	252,278
Increase	$34,241

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Fruit and Vegetables in Delaware.

The fruit and vegetable crops of Delaware, it is asserted, will greatly exceed the estimates made at the commencement of the season. Already over 1,018,650 quarts of strawberries have been sent over the railroads, and the season is not yet closed. This quantity does not include the shipments by water or the berries taken by the fruit canning establishments, or converted into wine. It is calculated that the crop of the entire peninsula will yield over 2,000,000 quarts, or 62,500 bushels. The shipments of cherries and peas have also been large, and the early potatoes are coming in market in large quantities. The big gooseberry and huckleberry crops are also extraordinary, and it is anticipated that the estimate of 21,000 quarts of the raspberry will fall below the quantity actually sent to the Northern cities. The peach crop will also be abundant, and agents are already in Delaware buying the fruit while on the trees. The railroad companies have prepared over four hundred properly ventilated and sheltered cars for the transportation of the peaches. It is believed that these arrangements will be hardly sufficient to move the fruit, and that more cars and sailing vessels will be required.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, } EAST LIBERTY,

SATURDAY EVENING, June 26, 1869. }

CATTLE.—The market the past week has been a dull one, although the pens to-night are about cleared out of stock. Prices have declined a shade from those ruling the previous week, with a probability that they will continue to do so from this on, as a good many grass cattle have been on the market this week, and will continue to arrive more and more from this on. Real good, choice cattle have not been plenty this week, and this is also a reason why prices were weak, and so much lower than last week. At this season of the year we generally have a few weeks of bad markets as a good many cattle are always contracted to come in about the 25th of June and the first week in July, generally more than the market wants, and that makes things unpleasant to the shipper. We quote best to choice cattle this week at $7 50@7 75; decent to fair steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s, at $7 00@7 50; common cows, stags and bulls, $3 00@3 25; light stock steers to choice good ones, $5 25@6 50. All depends on the quality and flesh.

HOGS.—The receipts have been very regular all week, and prices have been steady and without much change, though whatever change there was was an advance. The market closed this evening a little tame, with a good many in the pens. We quote good to choice Philadelphia hogs at $9 75@10; good to choice Yorkers $8 75@8; common Yorkers $8 25@8 50, and stock pigs $7 50 ℔ hundred.

SHEEP.

The market was well supplied with sheep throughout the week, and the quality and the average of the previous week. There are too many common sheep for this time of the season, and prices ranged from ½ to ¾c, and the market was very slow. A great many were driven out to pasture, and indeed it is reported that the pasture fields convenient to the yards are full of sheep turned out to graze, so that we look for a better market coming some day. Some dealers supposed that the glorious 4th would suffice to do the market the coming week. We quote sealawags to common from $1 a head to 2½ cents a pound; 75 to 80 pound sheep at 3@3½c, and good 80 to 85 pound sheep 4@4½c. Prime 90@95 pound Ohio sheep fetch a ready sale at from 4½ to 5c a pound. No extra on the market at all and trade closed dull, with a few loads of Commonish in the pens and no buyers.

SHIPMENTS.

J. H. Grayson furnishes us the following aggregate shipments for the week ending June 26, 1869:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
Monday, June 21	129	7,736	239	48
Tuesday, " 22	944	3,124	2,574	98
Wednesday, " 23	836	2,979	2,979	98
Thursday, " 24	1,091	3,912	5,183	98
Friday, " 25	1,895	2,000	2,200	34
Saturday, " 26	117	6,020	1,604	16
Total for week	4,053	23,697	18,119	277
Week end'g June 19	4,256	23,024	20,315	460
" " 12	1,666	18,758	18,157	416
" " 5	2,376	16,561	11,925	473
" May 29	2,205	19,386	17,883	428
" " 22	2,989	21,179	13,399	352
" " 15	1,856	18,185	15,578	439
" " 8	1,929	15,482	15,260	418
" " 1	2,085	12,103	14,478	401
Total	23,407	164,315	159,898	4,212

The following were the aggregate sales made during the past week, as reported upon the scale books:

Date.	Cattle. head.	Hogs. head.	Sheep. head.
Monday, June 21	117	1,500	138
Tuesday, June 22	177	1,139	2,814
Wednesday, June 23	499	623	3,911
Thursday, June 24	1,056	696	2,659
Friday, June 25	244	1,032	1,021
Saturday, June 26	50	603	1,604
Total for week	1,907	5,803	11,149
Week ending June 19	2,013	6,345	17,110
" " 12	1,009	6,222	17,157
" " 5	1,055	6,205	6,035
" May 29	1,149	6,807	15,220
" " 22	1,600	7,072	13,750
" " 15	885	5,428	14,328
" " 8	1,526	6,161	11,701
" " 1	716	5,415	11,092

CATTLE.

Sold by.	To whom sold.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G...	J Rambo	41	41,250	$6 25
Holmes, L & G...	F Jent	30	30,000	6 12
Holmes, L & G...	G Seltzer	20	19,000	6 75
Holmes, L & G...	Gilchrist & Co	29	29,000	6 25
Holmes, L & G...	Smith & Keller	9	10,125	6 75
Holmes, L & G...	Gilchrist & Co	21	21,375	6 25
Holmes, L & G...	Brown & Co	5	5,650	7 50
Holmes, L & G...	Lenz	1	1,200	7 50
Holmes, L & G...	Leitz	1	1,100	7 50
Holmes, L & G...	Lenz	1	900	7 50
Holmes, L & G...	J Moses	12	11,250	6 37
Holmes, L & G...	Gilchrist & Co	4	3,925	6 25
Holmes, L & G...	W Kelly	3	2,925	6 00
Holmes, L & G...	Lenz	1	1,000	7 50
Holmes, L & G...	J Voter	62	58,800	6 25
Holmes, L & G...	A Ward	32	31,200	6 25
Holmes, L & G...	J Auil	31	28,375	6 00
Holmes, L & G...	J Auil	16	16,000	6 00
Holmes, L & G...	W Kelly	8	6,400	5 00
Holmes, L & G...	Gilchrist & Co	19	18,050	6 25
Holmes, L & G...	Agnew	29	28,250	6 87
Holmes, L & G...	Boggs	17	16,000	6 87
Holmes, L & G...	H Bell	7	6,825	6 87
Holmes, L & G...	J Bell	7	6,475	6 00
Holmes, L & G...	S Katz	20	19,000	6 00
Holmes, L & G...	Smith	1	1,000	6 00
Marvin	Dawson	18	19,120	
Woodward	Simmons	18	18,350	
Hazlewood & Co	Fry	16	22,525	7 75
Hedges & T	Bloom	16	20,725	9 87
Hedges & T	Kiemens	14	20,000	7 87
Hedges & T	Landers	17	21,700	7 75
Brown	Kiemens	31	42,350	7 37
Brown	Kiemens	31	42,350	7 37
Hazlewood & B	Mccarvey	19	24,225	7 75
Hazlewood & B	Auil	20	25,000	7 75
Gandler & B	Kiemens & T	91	99,875	7 50
Gandler & B	Kiemens	2	2,300	7 50
J W Evans	R Mayne	1	2,000	6 00
J Bradley	J Mcardle	15	11,150	5 25
G Patrick	J Moss	15	14,250	5 25
G Patrick	Mcardle	14	18,800	5 25
W B Ford	G Frey	14	18,200	7 50
Wright	Landers & L	17	19,075	7 00
Robinson	J Auil	5 c	5,500	6 25
Robinson	J Auil	5 c	5,000	6 25
Holiday	J Auil	80	6 00	
B McGarvey	J Auil	80	6 00	
Ashbaugh	G R Ward	24	37,000	6 50
Somerville	Lightcap	17	19,030	6 12
J Berry	S Mcmillen	7	10,000	6 00
A S Nickey	S O Donall	17	20,925	7 12
J Bradley	J Mcardle	16	20,000	5 25
Hazlewood & B	Klementz & M	39	41,875	7 50
Hedges & T	Wilson & Co	24	34,350	7 50
Hanley	Trasermain	66	81,825	6 50
Barry	Mcmillen	16	21,440	6 75
Hazlewood & B	Auil	18	18,900	6 50
Hedges & T	Mandell & L	17	19,975	7 00
H Miller	W Kelley	19	9,100	5 75
Hedges & T	G Brown	14	9,400	5 75
Yeager	James Auil	1	1,025	
Yeager	T R Wright	1	1,000	
I Glass	S Lamb	15	19,875	6 00
Hedges & T	S Gilchrist	16	19,950	7 25
R O Keller	J Beardsley	16	19,350	6 37
Pomeroy	Stewart	16	19,800	6 50
Smith & Blue	J Beardsley	18	22,225	7 87
Hedges & T	Wm Thomas	16	20,000	7 25
G Q Hedges	Nickey	17	18,525	7 25
Hedges & T	Mandell & L	17	19,975	7 00
Pruett	W Kelley	17	17,925	5 75
Pruett	W Kelley	18	19,350	5 75

Sold by.	For whom sold.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Smith & Blue	Peter Blue	18	22,225	$7 35
Smith & Blue	C Smith	2	2,475	6 75
Smith & Blue	D R Baird	2	2,545	6 50
Hedges & T	S Gilbreth	16	21,700	7 50
Hedges & T	J B Woodward	17	21,750	7 50
Hedges & T	Joe Mallady	16	20,000	7 50
Hedges & T	Jos Mulhall	58	59,225	6 87
Hedges & T	Jos Mulhall	30	30,100	6 75
Hedges & T	Jos Mulhall	31	64,400	7 25
Hedges & T	Messenger G & C	20	24,000	7 25
Hedges & T	Lightcap	31	39,040	7 12
Hedges & T	S Blanford	19	20,425	6 87
Hedges & T	J O Stafford	19	20,425	6 87
Hedges & T	Johnston & Co	16	19,000	7 25
Hedges & T	Gregg & Borden	19	19,950	7 20

HOGS.

Sold by.	To whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	H G Imhoff	190	47,500	$7 75
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	156	24,375	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	96	22,080	8 00
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	96	22,080	9 30
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	122	27,060	9 30
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	122	27,060	9 35
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	122	27,060	9 35
Holmes, L & G	Vestler & B	97	24,250	9 40
Holmes, L & G	Vestler & B	100	25,000	9 40
Holmes, L & G	Gilchrist & Co	73	16,425	9 25
Holmes, L & G	Vestler & B	100	25,000	9 40
Holmes, L & G	Watson	44	8,190	9 25
Holmes, L & G	H G Imhoff	111	27,750	9 40
Holmes, L & G	Auil & Myers	314	66,960	9 30
Holmes, L & G	H G Imhoff	200	50,000	9 40
Holmes, L & G	J H Carrell	61	11,053	8 85
Holmes, L & G	W Tower	111	25,530	9 00
Holmes, L & G	J C Lloyd	217	48,825	9 00
Holmes, L & G	J Hill	215	48,375	9 00
Holmes, L & G	W Hill	218	16,968	4 25
Holmes, L & G	N Pidcock	220	49,500	9 00
Holmes, L & G	J N Pidcock	221	17,680	8 25
Holmes, L & G	J Hill	225	50,625	9 00
Holmes, L & G	J B Landis	207	16,146	4 35

SHEEP.

Sold by.	For whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Smith & Blue	Wm Wagner	72	16,200	$5 87
Smith & Blue	J A Hopkins	109	8,720	4 25
Smith & Blue	Mc Pherring	217	15,190	7 00
Smith & Blue	J Leyda	216	2,160	1 00
Smith & Blue	J W Weaver	78	6,240	4 00
Hedges & T	J Reeves	169	14,710	3 81
Hedges & T	W Johnson	250	7,072	2 75
Hedges & T	John Wolf	198	7,431	3 25
Hedges & T	G O Rutan	173	16,560	5 25
Hedges & T	W D Minard	100	8,000	3 87
Hedges & T	C Stafford	80	2,400	3 00
Hedges & T	G W Mc Clelland	54	4,860	3 75
Hedges & T	S Purdie	147	9,555	4 75
Hedges & T	S Purdie	99	9,405	4 75

Bought by.	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pidcock & F	McClain & Co	198	18,810	5 00
Pidcock & F	Smith & A	218	19,620	5 25
Pidcock & F	Myers & A	8 ℔	head	1 00
Pidcock & F	Myers & A	141	11,400	4 00
Pidcock & F	F Adams	103	7,830	3 79
Pidcock & F	McMullen	186	15,300	4 00
Pidcock & F	Hedges & T	168	14,560	3 80
Pidcock & F	Hedges & T	100	9,000	3 90
Pidcock & F	Hedges & T	100	9,062	3 77
Pidcock & F	A Ward	142	11,360	4 00
Pidcock & F	Smith & Blue	109	8,700	4 00
Pidcock & F	Smith & Blue	217	head	2 25
Pidcock & F	Smith & Blue	217	head	2 25
Pidcock & F	J Levering	169	13,520	4 00
Pidcock & F	J Shaffer	430	34,500	4 50
Pidcock & F	J Wadling	109	9,070	4 00
Pidcock & F	C E Ward	209	18,270	4 00
Pidcock & F	A K Ward	211	19,300	3 87
Pidcock & F	Holmes, L & G	231	18,480	4 00
Pidcock & F	Holmes, L & G	231	17,090	4 25
Pidcock & F	A Beals	116	11,600	4 00
Pidcock & F	H Bash for M	496	39,200	4 00
Pidcock & F	G L Smith	229	18,320	4 00
Pidcock & F	G L Smith	116	9,979	4 25
Pidcock & F	Hedges & T	64	5,750	3 25
Pidcock & F	Hedges & T	54 ℔	head	1 75

Sold by.	Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Orr & Williams	H Deitrich	427	33,950	4 25
Orr & Williams	H Deitrich	228	18,240	4 25
Orr & Williams	J Pearce	206	14,880	2 50
Orr & Williams	J Lloyd	62	4,340	4 00

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, June 26, 1869. }

There was only a fair trade doing to-day in most branches of business, and there was but little change noticeable in prices from those last reported.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The season for old apples is about over. Very few apples in market, but at $5 50@6 ₱ bbl. New apples are in market, but as yet very inferior in quality selling at $3@4 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and nominally 75@80 ₱ gal for prime to choice.

BRANS—Dull at $1 75@2 00 for good to extra small white.

BUTTER—The receipts are fair but generally in poor order. There is a good demand for prime fresh yellow at 30@35c ₱ ℔ for roll and packed. Store packed in kegs 20@22c ₱ ℔. Inferior to common 12@18c ₱ ℔.

EGGS—Scarce at 20c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—Supply fair. We quote common Ohio at 12½@13c; clear sides 15@16c; rib sides 17½@17½c; clear sides 18½@18½c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 18@19c; plain hams 18@18½c; canvassed dried beef 21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20@20c. Lard in tierces 20c; lard in half bbls 20½c, and lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $30 50.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are: ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 00; shipstuff, $1 20; middlings, $1 80; screenings, $1 95; and for sacking, 25@30 cts.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—No regular price, but a little firmer. Choice peachblows nominally from store at about 90c@$1. New potatoes quoted at $2 75@3 75 ₱ bbl as to quality.

ONIONS—Sales to-day at $1 75@1 85 ₱ sack and $1 80@1 90 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@3 50, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@22 ₱ ton for choice quality.

FLOUR—The market is a shade firmer, especially for well known brands. Prices have not materially changed since last week, and we quote in a nominal way good to choice at $8 50@8 75; choice spring in bbls $8 50@8 75, and choice to fancy Upper Mississippi in bbls $9 00@9 50, and in sacks $8 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flour are as follows: Extra family, $8 00; star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra family, $8 00; extra white winter wheat, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 00; choice extra family, $7 00; superfine flour, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 00. Rye meal is quoted as follows: Choice white and Missouri rye meal, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks $7 25; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 @ $6 90; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 75@80c.

CORN—Market dull and nominal, at 80@85c for white and Missouri yellow at store. Closing prices nominal, at 82@85c. In a small way from store, 90c@$1 ₱ bushel for white and yellow. Ear corn, $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel.

OATS—Market dull and nominal, at 55@60c ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—Market dull and nominal, at 85@90c ₱ bushel.

RYE—Market dull and nominal, at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 27, 1869.

River falling, with about six feet of water. Weather cloudy: thermometer 85° at 7 P. M. C.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 27, 1869.

River falling, with about six feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 80° at 6 P. M. C.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Aliena May	Flanegan	Geneva.
Kate Putnam	Reed	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA five feet six inches and rising, on Saturday night we had one of the heaviest rains that has visited these parts for some time. The weather continues intensely hot.

The steamer Lorena, Capt. S. Shuman, is loading at St. Louis for this city.

The Camelia has been painted and fitted up handsomely for the summer season.

DAN RICE has chartered the Will S. Hays at Dubuque.

The steamer Leonidas, Capt. Greenlee, is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

The punctual steamer Julia No. 2, Captain Stull, will be in the trade this evening. She will return to Zanesville at 4 P. M., Tuesday; so get ready.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ has contracted with Harlupee & Co. for putting up a couple of low pressure engines for his new Mountain steamer.

The steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. G. W. Reed, left for Louisville on Saturday, with a excellent trip. Pilots, James Henderson and Jas. Hanlon.

The favorite packet Wauanita, Capt. C. A. Dravo, leaves this day for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.

The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer New State. Capt. Muhleman, leaving at 4 o'clock. A good boat in charge of careful and attentive officers.

NORTHERN LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS.—Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, by R. C. Gray, No. 94 Water street.

A GOOD SIZED FLEET.—The Northern Line Company and the Northwestern Union Company combined have now two hundred barges ready for use and distributed at different points along the river, calculated to do an immense business in transporting grain this season.

CINCINNATI.—Friday's Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Sales to-day (Thursday) were mainly from Louisville in advance of the Wild Duck. The Wild Duck has three barges in tow, containing 1,200 tons of iron ore 100 tons for Portsmouth, 900 for Wheeling and 600 for Pittsburgh.

The Fly packet left this city this day in the steamer Petrolia, Capt. J. B. Nipp, leaving at noon. This boat is well found in every particular, the clerks being Messrs. Thomas and Kirker. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

The favorite passenger packet Wauanita, Capt. C. A. Dravo, is announced for a return trip to the Upper Mississippi this day. She is one of the best of her class afloat, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Mr. George L. Reppert, a gentlemanly official, and Mr. Edward Kelly.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says of the Great Republic: The mammoth packet Republic, the finest vessel on the western rivers, in point of her appearance at our wharf early yesterday morning, left Memphis at the close of the season, as to passengers as well as freight. We are proud of this steamer, and hope she will be good for her whole share runs. Off again this evening for New Orleans.

A St. Louis special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Public sentiment is somewhat decided in regard to the verdict of the jury in the Donaldson trial, but probably the larger portion of the people think the jury disagreed. At first, it was next to impossible for the jury to consider the case, but after the court, they being far murder in the first degree only, and not guilty of the killing at all. Public sentiment is also that he, that he killed him premeditatedly, with malice aforethought. Others, and not a few, think that he killed in self-defense, and that the victim was "only a nigger, anyhow."

A NEW LOT of dispatches: The Brockholders of the defunct St. Louis & Quincy Packet Co. sold at auction yesterday, at quinsy, $75,000 worth of stock to the Northwestern Union Packet Company for an average of forty cents on the dollar. Capt. Dan Rice, Capt. John R. Henderson, Esq., United States Senator from Missouri.

Captain Joe Brown left for New York to complete arrangements for bringing an ocean propeller into the Western waters through the river to float any steamer that can reach New Orleans. He says there is no obstacle in the way of a successful trip.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to time o'clock Saturday afternoon:

7 Tongue & Co, 1 bdl mdse, 1 do linse, Mullin & M, 1 do linse, W W Wallace, 1 do linse Arbuckles, 1 do linse, Graham & Co, 1 do linse, 1 do linse soap, 5 bbls currants, S P Shriver, 60 bbls sugar, 5 bbls molasses, 1 do linse, 1 do linse, 1 do linse, 1 do linse, 1 bbl dry fish, 10 kits do, J Schoonmaker & Son, 10 kits do, 1 do linse, 1 do linse, 1 do linse, 1 do linse

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SHUGART MURDER CASE.

Fourth Day of the Trial—Testimony of Prof. Otto Wuth, of Pittsburgh—He Finds Arsenic in the Portion of the Stomach Analyzed by Him—Testimony as to the Sudden Illness of Mr. Shugart—The Prisoner in Failing Health.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., June 28, 1869.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met at half-past eight o'clock this morning, Judge McGuffin presiding, and the Shugart murder trial was resumed.

Dr. Bredin was asked by the prosecution whether during the time he attended Mr. Shugart, he gained any information with regard to his sickness. Witness responded in the negative, saying that Mr. S. did not say anything to him that would indicate that the deceased thought he had been poisoned.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DR. BREDIN.

Witness was then cross examined at considerable length by Mr. Thompson for the defense as to the appearance and condition of Mr. Shugart during his illness and the remedies prepared. He testified the word poison was used by Mrs. Shugart several times, in speaking of the cabbages and radishes eaten by deceased, to convey the idea they were unwholesome and unfit for food; deceased died about five minutes after the second visit; do not know that prisoner had any conversation with the deceased in regard to poison; there was conversation between parties of the house; the appeal of Mrs. Shugart to me, as to whether she had not killed her husband properly, struck me as rather singular; did not know at that time she was accused of the crime; thought the members of the family suspicioned something; nothing was said about the medicine and was nervous and excited. I understood from Weis that she had been made aware of their suspicions. No new facts were developed on the cross-examination, the testimony being substantially that given on the direct examination.

TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER PHYSICIAN—MORE PROOF OF POISON.

Dr. Samuel Graham, sworn—Am a practicing physician in Butler and have a drug store here; graduated in 1852; was in the army as a surgeon from 1863 to 1866; made several experiments with a portion of the stomach of deceased several weeks ago, soon after the inquest; made a fluid test with nitrate of silver and ammonia of a part of the contents of the stomach; the result was not so successful as the evaporation by throwing the contents out on hot coals and obtaining the smell of arsenic from them; the presence of arsenic was shown although there may have been something else to cause it; made the copper test, by getting rid of the foreign matter in the stomach with ammonia and sulphate of copper solution; I obtained the Scheele's green color; this test was not very satisfactory as to evaporation, as I could not get the smell of arsenic; the best was satisfactory in regard to the color which indicated the presence of arsenic; also tried Marsh's test, which was the most satisfactory; put the matter in a Florence flask, a white globule put in diluted sulphuric acid and zinc into the bottle; tried an experiment then to see what was the nature of the chemicals, whether there were any indications of arsenic, and found there was none; after that I poured in a solution of a part of the contents of the stomach; then applied a light to the end of a tube, and on a porcelain plate I got well marked indications of arsenic; there was a peculiar steel gray ring formed on the porcelain plate; afterwards took pure arsenic and obtained the same results; three experiments satisfied me that there was arsenic in the matter obtained from Dr. Bredin; when I made the experiment with the arsenic used, about two grains in distilled water, there was a very slight difference as to the quantity deposited on the porcelain between one grain and two grains; in that experiment—perhaps that made with the pure arsenic was a very little brighter; I think; those were all the experiments that I made that were satisfactory; I was fully satisfied that there was arsenic in the stomach.

The defense declined to cross-examine the witness.

CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY.

Michael Zimmerman, sworn—Am a medical student; have read something over two years and attended a course of lectures winter before last in New York; am a student of Dr. Bredin's; was in his office at the time of the death of Jacob Shugart; Samuel Weis came to the office, and after this arrangement was made and on the day of the funeral we visited the grave yard and took the stomach out; Witness corroborated the testimony of Dr. Bredin relating to the *post mortem* examination. He said they wrapped the stomach up in a pocket handkerchief, and the doctor carried it to the office in his pocket. Witness also corroborated the testimony of Dr. Bredin relative to the tests and the finding of arsenic, and the general appearance of the stomach, &c.

H. J. Berg, Jr., sworn—Am a partner of Dr. Graham in the drug store; delivered to Dr. Graham a portion of the contents which I obtained from Dr. Bredin.

Dr. Bredin was recalled and testified that he delivered a portion of the contents of the stomach to Mr. Berg.

PROF. OTTO WUTH DISCOVERS ARSENIC IN THE STOMACH.

Prof. Otto Wuth, sworn—Reside in Pittsburgh; am a practical chemist, and have been one for twenty years; studied chemistry and natural philosophy in Germany; University for four and a half years; practiced two years in the laboratory of Professor Rose, in Wiesbaden, Germany; was afterwards five years in an elementary establishment at Natrons; for five years have had a chemical laboratory in Pittsburgh, and have carried on business there as an analytical chemist; was employed by Dr. Bredin and the District Attorney a portion of the contents of the stomach of Jacob Shugart on or about the 25th of November; they came in a confectionary and handed me a glass jar corked and sealed, which they told me contained part of the stomach of the deceased; the District Attorney, I think, asked me to make a through chemical analysis of the contents, with a view to ascertain whether Mr. Shugart died from the effects of poison or not; Dr. Bredin told me the symptoms under which Mr. Shugart died, and what he believed was poisoning by arsenic, as he had made analysis himself to some extent and found arsenic; I made an analysis afterwards of the contents of the bottle; they weighed eight ounces; was informed, I believe, that there was an inquest over the body of Shugart, a party for the murder of this man; in cases of suspected poisoning it is the duty of the chemist to determine first the character of the poison, and then if possible also the quantity; in determining the character only those tests are admissible which are delicate and characteristic, so as to admit of no doubt; particularly in cases of suspected poisoning by arsenic, only those tests are of any value by which the arsenic is separated in its metallic state according to the best authorities on chemistry; of those tests there are five by which arsenic is separated into a metalic state:

1. The one by which the arsenic is reduced from arsenous acid or arsenic acid; this test can only be applied when the arsenous acid is in a solid state. Dr. Reichardt made that test, but I have a drawing here which will give a better idea; [Witness here exhibited to the jury a drawing illustrative of this test, and explained it.]

2. This test is similar, only instead of producing the arsenic with charcoal you mix the arsenous acid, or both compounds, with cyanide of potassium; when heated the cyanide of potassium reduces the arsenous acid and at the center part of the glass tube the metallic arsenic is deposited.

3. Reinsch's test, discovered in 1841; this consists of boiling bright strips of copper in the liquid supposed to contain arsenic; the arsenic in this case must be in the shape of arsenous acid—after boiling some time, incase arsenous acid is present, the copper is covered with a steel grey metallic coating, which proves itself to be metallic arsenic, but which further experiments have proved to be an alloy of 68 copper and 32 of metallic arsenic; at the same time other metals, such as antimony, give a similar coat, and therefore this test is tested and the arsenic separated from it, the whole test amounts to nothing; it is separated by heat, and you only have the small portion of the arsenic sublimed, and that part must be tested again by Marsh's or Frazenius's tests, the fourth test was Marsh's, and the fifth Frazenius's.

Witness described at considerable length Marsh's and Frazenius's tests, giving in a clear manner the methods by which he had ascertained the presence of arsenic in the stomach.

Court here adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Court re-assembled at two o'clock, and two other married daughters of the prisoner—Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Weis—were present at the trial in the afternoon.

THE QUANTITY OF ARSENIC IN THE STOMACH.

The examination of Prof. Wuth was concluded. Witness testified that after putting a portion of the stomach through the Frazenius test, he determined the amount of sulphrate of arsenic in the other part by weight and an analysis, calculating the amount of arsenous acid contained in the eight ounces; it was found to be 4.6 grains; great care was taken to find there was no arsenic in the chemicals; further, the apparatus was scoured well with caustic soda and water, so as to remove the matter beyond the possibility of a doubt. Death by arsenic is generally supposed to be caused by the arsenic absorbed by the system, and not by that remaining in the stomach.

On the cross-examination witness stated that it would take a long time for the stomach to dissolve in water, unless it was shaken; if a man died to-day and the post mortem examination was made day after to-morrow, I should not expect to find crystal; while fat globules were sometimes found in the stomach that might look to the naked eye like arsenic, have known of cases where grains of arsenic were not found, having been dissolved; there were none in the Lane and other similar cases; the less the time between the poison and the death, if the arsenic has been taken in a solid state, the more grains of it are found in the stomach; the more protracted the less there are. Casper, a noted author, thinks two grains will produce death; Van Hassett thinks two or three will produce death in a majority of cases; Taylor thinks from two grains and a half to three; the amount of arsenic found in the stomach is considered as a fatal indication, if death ensues; the reverse is proved; apoplexy might step in and then it would be attempted murder.

Dr. A. M. Seyman was the next witness sworn, and described the general symptoms which followed from taking arsenic, which were vomiting, purging and a general prostration of the system.

MR. SHUGART ASSISTED HOME FROM THE FIELD.

Joseph Ralph, sworn—Reside in Connoyenessing township, Butler county; was acquainted with Jacob Shugart for twenty years; on the 20th of October last I was driving into this place on business; just a short distance west of this place, near the old fair ground, a few seconds before I overtook Mr. Shugart, I observed a man ahead of me; did not know him until I came up with him; he requested me to take him into my buggy to convey him home; he said he was able to walk home; he said he had been taken very sick in the field where he had been working; asked him when he first became unwell; he said he had been unwell last night; then remarked to him he should not have gone out to work; he said he was better in the morning and felt pretty good at his forenoon till his little girl brought him out his dinner; he said he took a couple of "rises" on "snus;" then he said he was very sick; he did not say what his dinner was; he pointed out to me the place where he lived; asked him after he fell any better; he said not, he was still getting worse; then assisted him while twice while we were going; he put his hand up to his head and said things were all flying between his eyes; about half way from the place where I took him in a little after where the road strikes the creek I saw a little girl ahead of us coming towards the town, carrying something "in" on him if that was his little girl that had brought him his dinner; he said it was; think that was all the conversation I had with him until I arrived at his own door; when I stopped I asked if he was able to get out without assistance; he said he did not know; he then said something either in German or in a manner I did not understand, to a woman—the prisoner, I think—who was standing on the steps leading to the door; he appeared very much excited; he said he did not know whether he was able to get out; I then assisted him out by putting my hands under his arms; the woman on the steps said to him, "My God, did I not tell you not to ought not to go to work this morning?" by this time I had him down out of the buggy; she was down assisting him into the house; repeating the expression about his not going to work several times; that was the last I saw of Mr. Shugart; saw the woman standing on the stepsometime before we reached the house, looking towards us; Mr. Shugart would say as we were coming along, "I am so sick, I am so sick;" think he said everything was getting blue before his eyes; he looked prostrated, his face looking pale and shrunk, and worse than I had ever seen it; he appeared very stupified; don't recollect that he said anything about having vomited in the field.

On the cross-examination witness stated that he thought he must have arrived at the house before the little girl came home from the field. On re-direct examination witness said it must have been half-past twelve o'clock when he first saw Mr. Shugart on his way home.

THE FATAL DINNER.

Christian Fleeger, sworn—Reside in Butler; am a laboring man; was acquainted with Jacob Shugart before his death; on the 20th of October I was working in a field belonging to Mrs. Grenit; was working near the New Castle road husking corn for Mr. Miller, and my son George was husking corn; Mr. Shugart was working in the same field, some distance off, he came out in the morning after the bell rang for nine o'clock to where I was husking, and conversed a little; he said he felt firstrate; he said he would go out and husk his corn; that he must go on and husk it right away, and get it done; during the week before and the Monday before he appeared to be in good health; after the conversation that morning he went up and commenced husking corn; he husked four shocks of corn that morning and commenced the fifth when his little girl brought him his dinner; this was about noon; she had a little tin bucket and something tied in a handkerchief; she went up to where he was husking; he was with the bucket, and he sat down and commenced eating pretty fast; he seemed to act as if he had an appetite; could see him all the time from where he commenced eating; he took the bucket and commenced eating very soon; don't think he put anything in the bucket, as I did not see him do so; after eating he went back to the first shock and commenced tying up corn; after putting the bundle behind him; I then went home to dinner as he was setting up the first shock; he had tied; it was after twelve o'clock when I arrived at Mr. Miller's for dinner; while the father was eating dinner the little girl was husking corn, at the first shock; we went back immediately after dinner, about one o'clock, and Mr. Shugart was gone and I did not see him again; think the four sets of corn were husked when they told me one was not tied up; Mr. Shugart must have gone home before we went out.

Witness was cross-examined at considerable length, but no important facts were developed.

Court adjourned to meet at half past eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

The constables were instructed to take the jurors out walking at least three times a day. The jurors were all occupying seats on the balcony of the Voeghly House last evening after taking their usual evening walk. They were all in their usual spirits and appeared to be quite sociable.

The court have thirty witnesses subpœnaed in the case, but perhaps they will not all be examined, and it is probable that the testimony will be concluded on Monday.

Mrs. Shugart appears to be failing in health, and sat listlessly during the trial yesterday, appearing to be quite ill.

CLOSE OF THE FLORAL FAIR.

The close of the Floral Fair this evening was a most brilliant one and highly gratifying to the members of the Butler County Farmer's Institute, as well as to the public generally.

Mr. J. C. A. Kennedy, President of the Institute, made a brief and appropriate speech, introducing the orator of the occassion, J. A. Sullivan, Esq., who delivered an address replete with pacific sentiments, upon the subject of "Flowers."

Captain Lyon then read a beautiful poem written for the occasion by Mr. R. M. McClure, The orations and poem were frequently applauded with prolonged applause. Captain Lyon read a long list of the awards of premiums, and after this premenades and the usual festivities common to all well conducted fairs were indulged in until a late hour. B.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

Fortieth Anniversary of the First Methodist Church—Interesting Services.

In the year 1828 the subject of lay delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church became a question of serious controversy. A number of prominent and influential ministers openly advocated the reform, and threw their personal influence on the side of conscience and the people. A periodical called *The Mutual Rights* was published in the interest of the reformers, and supported by such men as Jennings, Dorsey, Bascom, (afterwards Bishop,) Stockton, Brown, Springer, Shinn, and others. So notorious and general was the agitation since unsuccessful in *bringing the matter before the church for the suffrages of the people—as it was to being tested*—and were, some of them, expelled from the church for persisting in the cause. They did not intend to found a new sect; but the circumstances necessitated a separate organization. That Methodism, with doctrines and customs unchanged, and with mutual rights inclined in its economy, could exist and prosper as an agency for saving men, the reformers honestly believed, and they accepted the issue and forced upon them as an emphatic providence, with promise of growth and usefulness as a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ. Hence the Methodist Protestant Church. In the forty years of its history it numbers now, North and South, upwards of one hundred thousand members. The northern wing, in 1866, by General Conference action, dropped the word "Protestant" from its title, perhaps unwisely, as the present name is rather indefinite, and belongs popularly, if not technically, to the large body, the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first organization of liberal Methodism west of the Alleghenies was that of the First Church, Pittsburgh, which was under the immediate pastoral charge of the Rev. George Brown. In 1832 the congregation erected the edifice which still occupies the corner. It was, a plain but substantial and commodious house of worship, and the faithful friends of the Church was the Rev. Charles Avery of precious memory. From the beginning of its history this congregation has been noted for its practical benevolences, its simple but efficient agencies for doing good, its missionary zeal, its loyalty to country and human rights, its evangelical piety, its liberal views, its general social harmony and brotherly affection. Its present membership is about 320. Several flourishing congregations in the city and vicinity have grown out of this church, and are now strong and efficient powers in the Master's work. The following is a list of Pastors who have served the Church from its organization to the present time:

Rev. Brown	from June 1829 to Sept.	1830
" Z. Reagan and Z. Ragan	" Sept.	1830	1831
" Regan and R. C. Hatten	"	1831	1832
" Springer and A. Shinn	"	1832	1833
" Shinn and Z. Ragan	"	1833	1834
" Kelly	"	1834	1835
" W. Edwards	"	1835	1836
" Springer	"	1836	1837
John Elliott	"	1837	1838
" Kelly	"	1838	1839
Geo. Brown	"	1839	1840
" Brown and John Cowl	"	1840	1841
" Cowl and A. Shinn	"	1841	1842
" Kelly	"	1842	1843
" A. Davis	"	1843	1844
" Shinn and F. A. Davis	"	1844	1845
" Brown	"	1845	1846
" Reeves	"	1846	1847
" Jas. Smith	"	1847	1848
" John Cowl	"	1848	1849
" Springer	"	1849	1850
" Collier	"	1850	1851
" Cowl	"	1851	1852
" Collier	"	1852	1853
" Cowl	"	1853	1854
" Collier	"	1854	1855
" Cowl	"	1855	1856
" Collier	"	1856	1857
" Cowl	"	1857	1858
" Collier	"	1858	1859
" Cowl	"	1859	1860
" Collier	"	1860	1861
" Cowl	"	1861	1862
" Collier	"	1862	1863
" Cowl	"	1863	1864
" Collier	"	1864	1865
" Cowl	"	1865	1866
" Collier	"	1866	1867
" Cowl	"	1867	1868
" Collier	"	1868	1869

The exercises of the fortieth anniversary were introduced on Wednesday last. Our readers have had a synopsis of the sermon of that and subsequent evenings, until yesterday, the great day of the occasion.

The Sabbath morning's sermon was preached by the Rev. George Brown, D. D., the first pastor of the church.

His text was, 2 Cor. 1:9, "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation." Dr. Brown is one of the strong men of the church. He is an original thinker, a systematic expounder, a forceful expounder of the word. His style is bold, intense, earnest, and his language well chosen, and sometimes profoundly eloquent. His voice is a little impaired by age, but his thoughts are clear and concise, and his delivery impressive withal. In his younger days, Dr. Brown was the peer of Bascom, Bond and Snethen in the pulpit, and has preached with them in all camp meetings held in the congregations as closely and interestedly as any of his contemporaries. His sermon yesterday morning rather a spiritual and affectional than historical or denominational. And this was well. His allusions to the reforms and its progress were delicate and discreet, such as to please the hearts of all who heard him. The audience crowded the house to its utmost capacity. On the wall behind the pulpit, in large letters, covered with evergreen were this motto and data:

"1829—MUTUAL RIGHTS—1869."

The following hymn, composed for the occasion by the present pastor, Rev Alex. Clark, was sung as introductory to the morning service:

Ever-living Father—Son—
Holy Spirit—Three in One!
Years nor ages change Thy throne.
Thou art God, and Thou alone.

Creatures of the dust are we,
Fearing lunge, Lord, of Thee.
Yet will be worldly care roll,
Young forever is the soul.

Twice a score of years, since, here,
First our fathers met in fear.
Free but outcast, firm but few,
Holding truth to all men true.

God has blest the words they spoke—
Grown the acorn to an oak.
Now, the cause that struggled then,
Hears the strongest tread Amen!

Happy heritage is ours!
Undismayed by allen powers,
Follow we, at home, abroad,
Jesus only—Son of God!

Saviour, keep us in Thy ways
Guide us all our journey days;
Take us home when toils are o'er,
Crown the faithful evermore.

The Children's Jubilee at two o'clock in the afternoon, was indeed a grand affair. The two different Sunday Schools of the denomination in the city and vicinity were largely represented, and addresses delivered by Revs. J. C. Herr, A. M., John Scott, D.D., and D. I. K. Paul. Prayer by Rev. Wm. Evans. The addresses were very appropriate, interesting and well received. The speakers knew exceedingly well how to hold the attention of the large crowd of children, even in the afternoon with the thermometer at 95.

A meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh will be held this evening at Wilkins Hall, Fourth avenue, to take into consideration the recent action of the Monumental Association in locating the monument in Allegheny Cemetery. A large attendance is anticipated.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.—The report of the Physician of the Board of Health, Dr. W. Snively, M. D., for the week ending June 26th, shows twenty-eight deaths in the city, of which eight were adults and twenty children. The diseases were as follows: Old age, one; drowned, one; sphaceius, one; spina bifoda, one; croup and killing effects of, one; epilepsy, one; inanition, one; emphysema, one; scrofula, one; eclampsia, three; bronchitis, one; meningitis, three; peritonitis, one; phlebitis, one; debility, one; marasmus, two; pneumonia, one; cholera infantum, two; tuberculosis, two; still born, two. There were twelve under one year of age; three from one to two; two from two to five, and three from five to ten. The oldest was between eighty and ninety. There were sixteen males, twelve females, twenty-eight white and none colored.

THE VIGILANT FIRE ENGINE.—It is expected the difficulty in reference to the sale of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine and appointments, will be brought before Councils at its meeting to-day. We understand the Eagle Fire Company intend pursuing the same course as that adopted by the Vigilant Company. They will make a proposition to Councils to buy the engine, their steamer, hose carriage and horses to the city for the sum of $3,500, and if the city does not agree to take them, then they will offer the apparatus named at public sale.

THE LATE INFANTICIDE CASE.—We mentioned in Saturday's issue that Eliza Hollingsbach, the woman charged with throwing her child into a cess-pool in Allegheny city, had escaped from the house in which she was lying ill, during the temporary absence of a policeman who had been posted there to prevent such movements. The woman was subsequently arrested at Ross township near Perrysville, and on Saturday committed to jail by Coroner Clawson, on a charge of infanticide.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Allegheny county delegation to the State Convention, pursuant to resolution adopted by that body, have appointed the following named gentlemen as members of the State Executive Committee: Thomas Ewing, Thos. M. Bayne, R. W. Mackey, John H. Stewart, John Heath, A. H. Gross, T. J. Bigham, Chas. Jeremy.

VOTE ON LAY DELEGATION.—Following is the result of the vote taken Thursday night in North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on the question of lay delegation: For lay delegation, 106; against lay delegation, 11; total vote, 117.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

The Handy-Billy and the Knife—Man Stabbed and Probably Fatally Injured.

On Saturday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, a difficulty occurred between Thomas (alias "Hunter") Davis and Samuel Aldridge, at their boarding house (Mrs. Brown's) on Pike street, near Walnut. The parties had not been on friendly terms for some days, and each seemed ready for a quarrel at any time. It is stated that Davis asked for a wash basin, when Aldridge remarked that it was none of his business where the basin was. Blows immediately passed, when, as alleged by Davis's friends, Aldridge drew a handy-billy and commenced beating Davis on the head. The latter then drew a large bladed pocket knife and stabbed Aldridge two or three times—one blow penetrating the right lung. The parties, during the conflict, got out into the street, and great excitement was created. Davis made off as soon as he could, pursued by some men. Aldridge was picked up and conveyed to Mangold's drug store, corner of Penn and Thirteenth streets, where he was attended by Drs. T. W. Shaw and J. A. Duncan.

Officer McCormick, being attracted by the crowd in pursuit of Davis, ran to his assistance and took him into custody. He was bleeding profusely, having had several ugly cuts on his head and face. He was conveyed to the Mayor's office and locked up.

Shortly after Aldridge had been removed to the drug store, Alderman Taylor took his deposition as follows:

"Believing myself at the point of death, I make this solemn declaration: A man by the name of Thomas Davis did, without just cause or provocation, cut and stab deponent with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound upon the body of deponent, and deponent verily believes, with intent to kill.

"SAMUEL ALDRIDGE."

Davis was then removed to jail to await the result of Aldridge's injuries.

The injured man resides in Steubenville, and his mother was telegraphed to come immediately, as his injuries might be fatal.

Davis is well known to the police, and has figured in numerous fights. He has served a term in the penitentiary already, for stabbing, and is a very dangerous man when in liquor. Lately he had been conducting himself very well, and it was thought he had abandoned his old habits. However, the difficulty was clearly one in self-defense, and had to use the knife to prevent Aldridge from killing him with the handy-billy.

—Since the above was put in type we learn the mother and brother of Mr. Aldridge have arrived from Steubenville. They drove all the way in a buggy. Aldridge is said to be in fair accounts, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Meeting in Allegheny—The Location in the Cemetery Opposed—The Committee Requested to Reconsider their Action.

A meeting of citizens was held in Allegheny, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the people in regard to the action of the Monumental Association, in locating the soldiers' monument in the Allegheny Cemetery. The meeting was to have been held in front of the Mayor's office, but owing to the rain the Common Council Chamber was used, several hundred persons being present.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Drum, upon whose motion James Marshall, Esq., was called to the chair. The Mayor stated that during the week he had received a call, to which were attached the names of one hundred and seventy-five citizens, requesting him to call a meeting in order that the citizens would have an opportunity of expressing their views in regard to the location of the monument.

The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: Messrs. Armstrong, Phillips, E. H. Brunot, James Caldwell, Richard C. Gray, Jas. M. Coulter, James Bryant, Robert Hamilton, Jas. Wattach, James Sewell, S. P. Hartman, Dr. W. R. Heslep, Wm. Metzgee, C. P. Whiston, W. J. Kountz and Edward Gregg.

The members of the press were designated as Secretaries.

On motion of William M. Porter, Esq., the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Messrs. Henderson E. Davis, John Negraw, B. A. Thompson, Col. J. T. J. Allison, James McCullough and Col. Wm. Wilson.

Mr. John A. Myler being called upon, spoke against the location selected in the Cemetery, and stated that, as a lot holder, he would oppose the erection of a public monument therein. He would not disturb the dead, nor to where the monument should be put, but was decided in his conviction that it should not be placed in the Cemetery.

Capt. W. J. Kountz, James McBrier, and R. S. Morrison, Esq., spoke briefly in opposition to the proposed location in the cemetery.

H. E. Davis, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, then made the following report:

WHEREAS, As citizens of the city and county of Allegheny, we have assembled for the purpose of giving expression to our feelings in relation to the action of those of the incorporators of the Ladies' Monumental Association who took upon themselves the responsibility of designating the Allegheny Cemetery as the depository of the proposed soldiers' monument; and, whereas, without pausing to discuss the questionable proceeding by which this decision was reached, as citizens of Allegheny we regret the haste and the manner of selection of the incorporators in consigning to almost complete oblivion that beautiful memorial intended to be *an ever present source* of the heroism of our fathers, brothers, sons and friends who have fallen in the late unnatural rebellion, entered as a competitor at either.

WHAT WE CLAIM.

But what we do claim and *guarantee*, is, that our Machine, as a Family Machine, is equal to, and in some respects superior to any in the market.

WHAT IT DOES DO.

It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, quilt, Cord, Bind, Braid and Embroider in a most perfect manner. It will execute in the most perfect range of Family Work from Nansook to Heavy Beaver Cloth, and will run from one to six-Thread Chain-stitch, and has the quickest change of tension. *All this we will* GUARANTEE.

KIND OF STITCH.

The Reliable stitch is the Double Lock Stitch, to which the Grover & Baker Machine owes its notoriety. This stitch will not rip, even if every third stitch be cut.

This Machine Sews with Two Threads, which it takes directly from the Spools, thus avoiding the use of the second spool, as in the case of Shuttle Machines.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We wish to say specially, that the low price of our Machine, with some, is an argument against it. Experience has proved to Professionals at from $60 to $150, can scarcely conceive it possible that a first-class machine can be offered for $25. But we ask the public to be certain this view, we will make the following offer: come and test our Machine in any way, and if it does not do all that is claimed for it in this circular, we will pay a machine free of charge and ten dollars in addition.

PRICE.

For Table-Machine, with Top of Black Walnut, with Drawer, &c., with Two Extra Needles, Two Spools of Cotton, Oiler, Gauge and Screw Driver.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ These Machines will be forwarded on receipt of price, by Express, or otherwise, as directed—or by Express C. O. D., if desired. Money may be sent by Mail, at our risk, if registered; or by Postoffice Order.

☞ Liberal Discount allowed to Agents.

Office, No. 61 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Mercantile Agency.

Reference Book for July, 1869, now being delivered to subscribers. The book, as usual, contains a very large addition of names over the previous issue, and is corrected up to within the last thirty days. We have now twenty-five offices located at the principal points, extending from Halifax, on the Atlantic, to San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, Portland and Montreal, in the North, to New Orleans and Memphis in the South, subscribers, as well as having the use of our offices for detailed reports, and our books for reference, are furnished with letters of introduction from themselves to any of our branches. Parties wishing to subscribe can obtain them at either of our offices, Nos. 65, 65 and 67 Fifth avenue, R. G. Dun & Co., Proprietors.

Positive Sale of House and Lot.

The special attention of those in quest of a good dwelling is directed to the sale this day, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, on Fourth and avenue, Allegheny, second house north of Western avenue. The sale is positive so that a good bargain may be anticipated. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Homewood Residence.

Known as Dr. Aborn's, at a sacrifice if sold within a few days. Apply to T. B. Hamilton, 78 Fifth avenue. H.

The Reliable Sewing Machine.

The cheapest double-thread, elastic stitch Sewing Machine in the market. Office 61 Wood street.

Shady Side Property for Sale.

One hundred feet front on Center avenue and extending through to the railroad. A great variety of Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c., and a spring of good water. Inquire of C. H. Love, 59 Fourth avenue.

The Sensation.

The Sensation.
The Sensation.
The Sensation.
The Sensation.

A new trunk with all the distinct and valuable advantages over any other trunk manufactured. Call and see them at Schuler's Traveler's Bazaar, No. 104 Wood street.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nervous force, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, MACK & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M*

No One Should be Without One.

The Weed Sewing Machine is now one of the most popular machines before the people. The agents in this city, Messrs. R. H. Long & Co., 116 Market street, are selling them on such easy terms that no one should be without one. The Weed is always ready for work and accomplishes any kind of sewing. The reception at Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, good for the season. All trains stop at Cresson.

Two Furnished Cottages for Rent.

For further information address

GEO. W. BLAIR, Proprietor.
Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

Valuable Suburban Building Lots.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of "valuable suburban building lots," to be sold on the premises by H. B. Smithson, auctioneer, Saturday, July 10th, at two o'clock P. M. This property is a portion of the old Watson Powder Mill property, and for beauty of location, variety of scenery, accessibility to the city, convenience to schools and churches, we venture to affirm, is unsurpassed by any in the vicinity of the city.

The property has been most judiciously subdivided into building lots of 20 by 150 feet fronting on subject streets, while the portion fronting on the Monongahela river has been laid out in larger lots from 60 to 100 feet front by over 100 to a 50 feet street, which, from their river view, size and beauty, are most admirably adapted for fine suburban residences.

The terms on which this property is offered are such as to enable all to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to secure sites for a home, free from the dirt, noise and heat of the city, and yet convenient to business.

A free excursion train will leave the Connellsville depot at one o'clock P. M., on day of sale. John D. Bailey & Bro., 131 Fourth avenue, will furnish further information and plans of the property.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

CONFECTIONERY.

Fire Works!
Fire Works!

City Headquarters.

We have now in store the Largest and Most Complete Stock of FIRE WORKS in the city, embracing a full assortment of

Long and Short Stick Rockets, Roman Candles, Bengolas, Mines, Bombs, Wheels, Triangles, Rosettes, Floral Shells, &c., &c.

Together with a full variety of SMALL WORKS. Also, a fine selection of EXHIBITION PIECES, for Public and Private Displays.

☞ Liberal Discount Allowed the Trade.

Reymer & Bros.,

NOS. 126 AND 128

WOOD STREET.

HOTELS.

CALLAN HOTEL.
CRESSON SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

This Hotel possesses all the advantages of the countryGood Boating, Fine Air and Water.
Terms—$10 00 to $12 00 per week; $2 00 per day.

WM. CALLAN, Proprietor.

BEDFORD

MINERAL SPRINGS.

THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT

Will be open for the Reception of Visitors

ON THE 10th DAY OF JUNE,

AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15TH.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over a good macadamized road, to the Springs. Parties from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, via Cumberland, can reach Bedford in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion Tickets can be had of Ticket Agents at all principal points. Baggage checked through.

☞ Mail Coaches come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.

BEDFORD WATER will be promptly sent to any part of the country, or delivered at the Springs.

Half Barrels (Mulberry) 21 gallons.....$5 00
Half Barrels (Oak) 21 gallons.....4 00
Kegs (Oak) 10 gallons.....2 50

All communications to be addressed to Proprietor Mineral Springs, Bedford, Pa.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Will Open on the 24th of June, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year, affords ample accommodation for nearly One Thousand Guests, and is situated on the Ocean and leading Hotels in the United States. For terms, &c., until then address

PETER GARDNER, Proprietor,
end No. 307 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CRESSON SPRINGS.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT,

SITUATED ON SUMMIT OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, 2,200 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, WILL BE OPENED for the reception of guests on the 15TH DAY OF JUNE. The undersigned have had the premises thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. Excursion Tickets can be had from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, good for the season. All trains stop at Cresson.

Two Furnished Cottages for Rent.

For further information address

GEO. W. BLAIR, Proprietor.
Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

SUMMER BOARDERS,

IN A HEALTHY LOCATION,

In the Vicinity of Cresson Springs.

HOUSE WILL BE

Open on 22d inst.

ADDRESS P. DOUGHERTY,
SUMMIT, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

NEW YORK.

This new and commodious House, located corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, possesses advantages over all other hotels in the city, combining all of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House, and has fitted up in the most substantial manner, and regardless of expense. The culinary department is in the most experienced hands; affording guests an unequaled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the modern improvements and is the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, we of the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depot Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

MOORE & HOLLEY,
PROPRIETORS.

Important to Planing Mill Men.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AGENTS FOR

McCLELLAND'S

Patent Planing Machine Duster

For the conveyance of all Shavings, Chips and Dust from the Planer, Moulding and Tenoning Machines to any place about the building desired. All machines in the rooms as free from dust when the Machines are running as when not. The Machine can be seen at the Factory of the undersigned, corner of Penn and Thirty-third streets, Pittsburgh; J. R. INGHAM & SON, 417 Rebecca street, Allegheny city, Pa.; GORLEY & CRAWFORD, New Castle, Pa., and CARVER & TROUT, Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

M'KEE & DOUGLAS,

Cor. Penn and Thirty-third sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Grant & Williams' Navies,

IN BUTTS AND CADDIES.

Premium Black Sweet Tobacco,

RICHMOND, VA.

This old established and popular brand of Sweet Tobacco, can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will soon determine its superiority over other brands.

WM. A. HOYD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BALTIMORE.

LEWIS, ROSSITER & CO.,

Ro